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Tuesday, December 10, 1963
Agrahayana 19, 1885 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 10, 1963 | Agrahayana 19, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aerodrome in Malabar

- +
- *475. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Koya:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Maniyanadan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 66 on the 13th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a survey to select a suitable site for an aerodrome in the Malabar area has been carried out and the decision to construct the aerodrome taken; and

(b) if so, where and when the construction work will start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में इतनी देर क्यों की जा रही है ?

1712 (A) LSD—1.

श्री मुहीउद्दीन: देर की वजह यह हुई कि कोई पांच छः बरस पहले एक मुकाम का जो कालीकट से पांच छः मील दूर था इंतखाब किया गया था। लेकिन वहाँ धान की काश्त अच्छी होती थी और वहाँ कई छोटे छोटे कस्बे थे। लोग वहाँ रहते थे। वहाँ से एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन आया कि इनको वहाँ से हटाया न जाय। चंद मैम्बरज पार्लियामेंट ने भी इस पर इसरार किया। इसलिए उस वक्त इसको छोड़ दिया गया। उसके बाद फिर कोई दूसरे मुकाम की कोशिश की जा रही है कि अच्छी जगह जो मौजू हो हवाई जहाजों के लिए मिले। लेकिन अब तक पता नहीं चला है। लेकिन कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: भंदाजन कितना समय और लग जायगा आपको तय करने में ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन: मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि कितना समय लगेगा। लेकिन अगर उसी मुकाम को फिर दुबारा हम हासिल करेंगे जो इंतखाब किया गया था, उसमें तो काफी बक्त लगेगा उसको तामीर करने में।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: As Kozhikode or Calicut is an important commercial centre and this proposal has been hanging fire for the last five years, what steps will Government take to expedite the construction of this aerodrome?

Shri Mohiuddin: It will be expedited as soon as possible, but the problem is of selection of a suitable site. Certain sites are under examination. For example, one small runway has been prepared there. But it is not possible for IAC to use it because it cannot be extended to 5400 ft. which is necessary for aircraft like Fokker.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is this delay due to the fact that the civil aviation department lacks geographical knowledge of Malabar or that some sort of obstruction is coming forth from the Kerala Government?

Shri Mohiuddin. No, there is no obstruction from the Kerala Government. I have mentioned the facts of the case, that five years ago a site was selected. There was a representation and it was found that there was some truth in it. That was why the place was given up. We may have to take that place again.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): May I add in regard to the question of geographical knowledge that that part of the area is extremely and very densely populated. Wherever we try to find a suitable site, there will be some difficulty. But the Kerala Government have assured us that in regard to the site we have selected or we propose to select, they will take all steps not only to acquire the site but also to rehabilitate the affected people.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why this delay of six years?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Has any survey been conducted to locate the aerodrome? If so, has the Kerala Government agreed to acquire the land also?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are willing to acquire the land selected. I have mentioned that surveys were made at two or three places. Out of those, Cheravanoor is one important place where the site may be the best.

श्री कछबाय : जिस प्रकार से इस हवाई अड्डे को बनाने में इतनी देर लग रही है, उसी तरह से देश में कितने हवाई अड्डे बने जिनमें इस तरह से देर लग रही है ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : इस हवाई अड्डे को बनाने का जहाँ तक सवाल है, इसके बारे में मैंने अर्ज कर दिया है कि क्या वजह है देरी की। जो बात मैं ने कही है और मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से जो कुछ कहा गया था उस की वजह से यह चीज मुलतवी हो गई थी। चूँकि फिर इसरार हो रहा है, इसलिए बनाने का सवाल है। रहा यह कि कहाँ कहाँ बन रहे हैं इसका जवाब देना तो ज़रा मुश्किल है।

Shri Kapur Singh: How much does this category of aerodrome normally cost and what is the special justification for building this particular aerodrome?

Shri Mohiuddin: There is a growing traffic there and IAC also desires that there should be an aerodrome there, because it has great potentialities for development of traffic.

Shri Kapur Singh: What does this category of aerodrome cost?

Shri Mohiuddin: The estimate for this site is very heavy; it may be about Rs. 1½ crores.

D.T.U.

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Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Rananjai Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the Citizens Council of Delhi met the Transport Minister towards the end of September or beginning of October,

1963, to urge upon Government to hold an inquiry into the working of Delhi Transport Undertaking;

(b) if so, the main points raised by the deputation which were required to be inquired into; and

(c) Government's reaction to their demand?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2061] 63].

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the DTU suffered a loss of about Rs. 2 crores during the last one year? If so, are Government going to institute an inquiry into it? If so, who will constitute the inquiry committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The DTU did suffer some loss during the last two years, but about the quantum, I am not in a position to say without notice.

So far as the Government are concerned, as the hon. Member knows, the entire responsibility for running the DTU is on the Corporation. But the Corporation on its own part has appointed two or three committees: one for suggesting economies in operation and in maintenance of fleet etc., another for control of inventory; and a third study has been entrusted to the Productivity Council concerning work study.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the DTU missed quite a number of services on account of bad maintenance of fleets? If so, has any inquiry been conducted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are certain complaints about maintenance, and also sometimes—as the DTU have informed me—about an element of sabotage because in one or two cases, iron filings were put in the petrol tanks by some mysterious people. All

steps are being taken to ensure that the maintenance responsibility is fixed on the mechanics or the engineers concerned and also on the drivers who take out the buses in the morning for operation.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Is it a fact that a number of buses of the DTU have become very old and rickety with the result that they meet with accidents, and also the smoke that they emit is injurious to the health of the passengers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is not a fact, that all the buses have become old. They have 855 buses. Apart from that, they are going to get more. They have introduced two double-deckers. A large majority of these are fairly good. Only a small percentage would be, what may be called, old, but they are also maintained.

श्री बज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : डी०टी०यू० के पास जो बसिस की कमी है, उसकी वजह से यात्रियों को बहुत देर तक हर एक जगह खड़े रहना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जायगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि कुछ कमी है और उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है। आपको जैसे मालूम है तीसरे प्लान में ३२ करोड़ रुपयों का प्राविजन है।

एक सब कमिटी बनाई गई थी डी०टी०यू० के बारे में जिसने तजवीज की है कि २०० बसें बाहर से ला कर और जोड़ी जायें। ८५५ बसें हैं, और जैसा मैंने कहा कोई १४ या २० बसें और आने वाली हैं। इसके अलावा २० बसें यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की और २५ बसें पंजाब की, यानी कुल ४५ बसें और जोड़ी गई हैं। डी० टी० यू० का कहना है कि उन की मौजूदा जरूरतों के लिए वह करीब करीब काफी हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the DTU is in a state of chronic and incurable

inefficiency, why does not the Government take it over or run it more efficiently?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The DTU is an organ of the Corporation. The corporation is an entirely elected body. For its working and operation, the DTU is responsible to the corporation. It is subjected to the closest scrutiny by the elected representatives of the people of Delhi. It is a retrograde step to suggest, even to think, that the Government of India should take it over. Some of the troubles that the DTU suffers from are inherited by it, and it is trying to fight them.

Shri Heda: The other day the Minister informed us that the majority of the buses were smokeless, but we observe that nine out of every ten buses give out smoke. Will the Minister kindly take the trouble of observing a few buses?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That was the information given to you, and I think that was correct. I am speaking from memory, because that is not the question here. Out of 855 buses, 450 or more are in category "A", which do not emit any smoke. There are about 200 or more buses in category "B", which do emit some smoke. About 80 or 100 are in category "C", which are rather damaged.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि ४५ बसें बाहर से अर्थात् यू०पी० और पंजाब से ला कर जोड़ी गई हैं। जहाँ तक पब्लिक की परेशानी का सम्बन्ध है, उसे कभी कभी तो घंटे घंटे और दो दो घंटे सड़कों पर खड़े रहना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए क्या और बसें दूसरे राज्यों से ली जायेंगी।

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हाँ, बराबर। इस वक्त की जो आवश्यकता है उसे देखते हुए बसों को बाहर से ला कर जोड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है। कुछ सेक्टर्स में हो सकता है कि लोगों को घंटे घंटे भर खड़ा रहना

पड़ता हो लेकिन कुछ सेक्टर्स में काफी जल्दी बसें आती हैं।

श्री बड़े : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि दो मंजिलों की बसें शुरू की गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कितनी दो मंजिली बसें हैं और कितनी और जल्दी आने वाली हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरे खयाल से ३ हैं

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : चार हैं।

श्री बड़े : कितनी और आप लाने वाले हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : यह मुझे पता नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष ने जो मुझाव दिया है कि रूरल रूट्स प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को दी जायें, इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस वक्त जो डी०टी०यू० की सो काल्ड रूरल रूट्स है वह है दिल्ली—फरीदाबाद, दिल्ली—गाज़ियाबाद—दिल्ली—गाज़ियाबाद मुझे पता नहीं है कि चलती भी है या नहीं—

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं चलती।

श्री राज बहादुर : और दिल्ली-जयपुर। दिल्ली—फरीदाबाद रूट के लिए तो कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत से लोग फरीदाबाद से यहां आते हैं और दिल्ली से फरीदाबाद जाते हैं इसलिए डी० टी० यू० की सर्विस प्रोवाइड करनी चाहिये। जहां तक दिल्ली—जयपुर का सवाल है उस में यह है कि इस रूट पर प्राइवेट बसों को चलाने के लिये हमको दूसरे स्टेट्स को इजाजत देनी पड़ती है कि उनकी बसें यहां आयें। इसलिए उनके मुकाबले में यहां की बसें जरूर जायेंगी। इसलिए जरा हम को और चांस मिलता है बाहर की रूट्स

पर जाने का। जब यहां बाहर की बसें लाने को हम इजाजत देते हैं तो डी० टी० यू० को भी हक है कि उस की बसें बाहर जायें। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जायज है।

श्री बजरज सिंह : मिनिस्टर महोदय जब इस तरह के अनिश्चित इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं और किसानों के सामने में अपना नावाकफियत दिखाते हैं, जैसे कि अभी कहा कि पता नहीं जाती भी है या नहीं जाती है, तो यह तो एक बड़े डिस्ट्रेस की बात है। हाउस को कहना चाहिये कि यहां इस प्रकार के जवाब न दिये जायें।

श्री राज बहादुर : इंडिपेंडेंट स्पीकर महोदय, मैं आप को इत्मीनान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि मुझ से जो इन्फार्मेशन मांगी जा रही है वह सबाल से बाहर की बात है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं ने जबानी, अपनी याददाश्त से उस का जवाब दिया है। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस पर ऐसा एक्तराज किया जा सकता है।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that due to so many loopholes in the DTU administration, some big private owners are trying to influence the Government, so that private buses may be introduced in the place of public buses?

Shri Ranga: They will give us better service.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a strong feeling of that type in the DTU administration. Though there may be some complaints, it should not be forgotten that by and large efficient service is being rendered by the DTU in many sectors. They have got their own difficulties. As I said, they have inherited some from the previous administration, which they are trying to get over, but there is an attempt to run down the DTU management and service.

Preservation of Milk

*477. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new process for preservation of fresh milk in its natural state has been invented by an Indian Scientist;

(b) if so, whether Government have got it examined; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) A patent for the process of preservation of milk was taken out by one Mir Amjadali Kazmi, which was accepted by the Patent Office, Calcutta on 14th May, 1955. The said Patent has, however, ceased on the 18th October, 1959 due to non-payment of renewal fees.

(b) No, Sir, attempts to contact the patentee have so far not been successful. It is understood that Shri Kazmi is no longer in this country and has gone to the United States of America.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the claim made by the scientist was examined by the patent authorities?

Shri Shinde: Of course, the patent is granted after examining the details of the scheme proposed by the patentee. In this case, the scheme which was submitted was duly examined, and *prima facie* it was thought worth while to give it a trial.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether Government will take the trouble of knowing the process, so that it may be used in India?

Shri Shinde: The process is there, and if some dairies want to pick it up, Government will have no objection. On the contrary, Government will try to help the dairies that would like to take up the scheme.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Is Government going to take up this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): In fact, Government wanted to contact the patentee himself. It was not possible to trace him. He has left the country. As far as the patent is concerned, there is an elaborate scheme filed before the officer concerned. I have got a copy of that, but it is a very complicated process.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants, it may be given to him.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, it can be given.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if a scientist of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has at any stage examined this process of preservation of milk?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, it does not appear to be very promising. It is a very complicated procedure, and we are not also sure of the results.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: From the last answer it appears that the Government is not satisfied with this process. Then why search for this patentee? Why not drop it, and tell the country that it is useless?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, we have practically dropped it.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What will be the number of bacteria at the time of preservation of the milk, what will be its flavour, and will it be all right in quality?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It hardly arises out of this question.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government are in a position to inform the House of the principle of this method, and how it differs from the normal pasteurisation methods in terms of cost and other things?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a sort of vacuum process. We are using it in the thermos flask. In fact, it preserves for some time.

श्री श्रीकरलाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय जो कहते हैं कि दूध की जांच की जा रही है तो वह याव विदेशियों के द्वारा की जा रही है या हमारे यहां के वैज्ञानिकों के द्वारा की जा रही है ।

Shri Shinde: It is being done by the experts in India.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether this process was examined by the scientists of the Central Food Technological Research Institute?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not aware whether it has been examined there. In fact we wanted to examine it ourselves and that is why we wanted to contact the patentee.

Rural Indebtedness

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*478. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any socio-economic survey was conducted in the rural areas of the country in regard to indebtedness at the completion of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether indebtedness has increased or decreased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). As a part of the census

programme a socio-economic survey of a few selected villages in the country is being conducted by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner. One of the subjects being studied in these surveys is rural indebtedness. These surveys, however, have no relation to plan periods. The Reserve Bank of India also undertook an All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey in 1961-62 with the object of obtaining reliable estimates regarding debt, borrowings, repayments and other important aspects of rural economy. The results of this survey are awaited. It is expected that some broad trends about the indebtedness position will be available when these results are analysed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether during this survey it came to the notice of the Government that due to indebtedness some persons lost all their property?

Shri S. D. Misra: The results are not before us. An analysis is being made by the Reserve Bank of India on rural credit survey.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that it is not a usual feature of the plan survey. What is their idea about undeveloped areas where there are special multi-purpose blocks and there are a number of tribal people? What is the reaction of the Government?

Shri S. D. Misra: This particular question is about general rural indebtedness. In a particular pocket there may be more indebtedness among agriculturists. But I may say that indebtedness does not mean all poverty; it may sometimes mean that production needs are met by indebtedness. We cannot say whether it has decreased or increased at the moment.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Dhebar Commission report on tribals drew the attention of the Government in this regard?

Shri S. D. Misra: I cannot say.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the survey has studied the indebtedness and economic position of the backward classes and Harijans?

Shri S. D. Misra: The Census Commissioner's survey covers villages from almost all States. Besides that the rural credit survey since the last 4-5 years has been examining this matter. There is the rural credit investment survey. The data is being analysed. There was also the national sample survey. Out of all these the results have yet to come and when the results come to us, we will be able to give some indication.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is this survey restricted to a few villages in one State or will it cover some villages in every State because after the Gorkhala Committee report, we have not had any survey in regard to the rural indebtedness of our country.

Shri S. D. Misra: The Rural Credit Investment Survey of the Reserve Bank of India will cover some of the villages in every State. The survey by the Census Commissioner would also be done in a few villages in every State. The National Sample Survey was for some particular villages in some States only.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार इस चीज के कुछ आंकड़े पेश कर सकती है कि उसने किसानों को कुल कितना कर्जा दिया है ?

श्री इयाम घर मिश्र : अगर माननीय सदस्य का मतलब सहकारी कर्ज से है, तो पिछले साल किसानों को २६० करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। यह तखमीना है कि किसानों को सालाना १२०० करोड़ रुपए के कर्ज की आवश्यकता है। सन् १९५१ में रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे ने यह अनुमान लगाया था कि किसानों को सालाना साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ के कर्ज की आवश्यकता है। इस समय कितनी है यह नहीं बताया जा सकता।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister stated that the Reserve Bank of India takes also to the sample survey. When was the last survey done and what was the result?

Shri S. D. Misra: I said that it started in 1961-62; they have gathered the data and they are analysing it.

Shri A. P. Jain: As the reports have not been finally examined, I am not asking the question about the conclusions. But Government must be aware of the various trends. May I know to what extent these trends agree with one another and to what extent they are contradictory to one another?

Shri S. D. Misra: I will read out in this context about the rural credit survey of the Reserve Bank:

The Reserve Bank has been conducting annually limited follow-up rural credit surveys. The four surveys conducted during the period 1957-60 in a few selected villages indicate certain broad trends. Of the 27 districts surveyed the debt in 14 districts upto a given month (May-June) as also the borrowings during the one year preceding to given month were lower than in 1951-52. In 19 districts the debt per cultivating family was also lower than in 1951-52.

There was also a survey of some villages in Delhi recently. Two of these reports have been published. These pertain to villages Bhalsua, Jhangirpur and Sanodh. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi has stated that he did not have any past records about indebtedness in these villages and it was not possible to say whether indebtedness had gone up or down during the last decade or so. Besides that I am not in a position to say anything more.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानकारी दी कि कर्बदारी गरीबी की निशानी नहीं है। जो सेंसस लिया जा रहा है, क्या उसमें इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त करने

का भी प्रयत्न किया जाएगा कि जो उन पर कर्जा है उससे ज्यादा मालियत उनके पास है। और यदि यह जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं होगी तो कैसे कहेंगे कि गरीबी नहीं है?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जो रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे और रूरल क्रेडिट इनवेस्टमेंट सर्वे किया जा रहा है, और जिनकी रिपोर्ट आने को है, उसमें यह पता चलाने की चेष्टा करेंगे कि जो क्रेडिट दिया जा रहा है उसमें से कितना प्रोडक्शन क्रेडिट है और कितना कंजम्पशन क्रेडिट है। उनकी रिपोर्ट आने पर इसका हंडीकेशन मिलगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कुछ इलाके हो सकते हैं जिनमें कि गरीबी बढ़ी हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इलाके उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूर्व और पश्चिम के किन किन प्रदेशों में हैं जहाँ गरीबी बढ़ी है?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं ने तो यह नहीं बताया, या शायद मैं भूल करता हूँ। मैं ने यह नहीं बताया कि कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ गरीबी बढ़ी है। लेकिन यह सही है कि कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जिनमें गरीबी और वे हर प्रदेश में हो सकते हैं। जहाँ हर प्रदेश में अमीरी है वहाँ हर प्रदेश में गरीबी की पाकिट्स भी हैं। लोग जानते हैं कि किन इलाकों में अमीरी है और किन में गरीबी है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यहाँ पर जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पेश की गयी और जिस पर बहस हुई थी, उसमें बताया गया है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग कर्जे के बदले में दो दो और तीन तीन पीढ़ियों तक साहूकार के यहाँ मुफ्त में काम करते हैं। क्या इस और सरकार का ध्यान गया है और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत को सहायता दी गयी है?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि कुछ किसान, कुछ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग और कुछ भूमिहीन मजदूर लोग ऐसे हैं

जिन पर पुश्त दर पुश्त कर्जा चला आ रहा है। हम इन लोगों को भी सहकारिता द्वारा कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए बैंकों को और सोसाइटीज को गारंटी फंड दिया जाता है ताकि ऐसे लोगों को कर्ज दिया जा सके। यह स्कीम है। मैं नहीं कह सकत कि अभी यह कहां तक सफल हुई है।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायत आयी है कि किसानों को सरकार द्वारा जो कर्जा मिलता है उसके लिए उनको सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है ?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : इसको मैं क्या जवाब दे सकता हूँ कि रिश्वत कौन देता है। अगर कोई खास केस बताया जाए तो उसकी जांच की जा सकती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक किसानों को साढ़े सात परसेंट सूद पर कर्जा देता है जब कि रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया सिर्फ डेढ़ फ्रीसदा सूद पर कर्ज देता है ?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : ठीक इसी तरह के एक सवाल का जवाब मैं ने पिछली बार भी दिया था और वह यह कि यह भ्रम है कि रिजर्व बैंक का ही रुपया कोऑपरेटिव बैंक को पूरा दिया जाता है। दरअसल रिजर्व बैंक के रुपये का कुछ ही हिस्सा दो परसेंट कंसेशनल फोइनेंस के रूप में दिया जाता है, बाक़ी कोऑपरेटिव्स खुद अपना फाइनेंस करती हैं। लेकिन बाजार के डिपॉजिट की दर पांच परसेंट और साढ़े पांच परसेंट कोऑपरेटिव्स को देना पड़ता है। यह सारा पूल किया जाता है और सोसाइटी लेविल पर, बैंक लेविल पर, एपेक्स बैंक लेविल पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक लेविल पर १ या आधा परसेंट मुनाफ़ा देना पड़ता है। ६ परसेंट से लेकर साढ़े ६ परसेंट तक कर्ज दिये जा रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार का

ख्याल है कि ६ परसेंट से केवल ८ परसेंट तक होना चाहिए और यह साढ़े ६ परसेंट की दर अधिक है। इस की जांच हो ही है और उस को कम करने की चेष्टा की जायेगी।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether, in view of the fact that it will take some time to bring out the report, and in the meantime, so far as the reports go in the West Bengal portion indebtedness of peasants is going up at a high speed, to check this indebtedness, Government have any plans so that the peasants are not forced to sell their very small lands which they have up till now?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: From the records this is not confirmed; but co-operative credit in West Bengal unfortunately is one of the lowest. West Bengal is one of the four eastern States where the co-operative credit is almost very low. If there is any specific area in which there is a trend for going up, I cannot say.

Shri Ranga: What has been the experience according to the information of the Government—the State Governments and also the Ministry of Food and Agriculture here in regard to the repayment capacity of farmers for the loans that have been advanced to them by way of purchase of seeds, manure, equipment and various other things? Have they been repaid in a large measure, by more than 75 per cent, within the period? Has the period not been extended? My information is it has been extended in very many States. What is the Government's experience?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The overdues on the co-operative loans today are about 24 to 25 per cent, which means that about 75 per cent in the whole country is repaid annually. Unfortunately, this overdue figure has come to 25 per cent because of large overdues in some States and as a result the overdues position is very alarming. Sometimes it has to be extended. But regarding the utilisation, I cannot be very precise.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to know whether any surveys have been made to find out specifically how much of rural indebtedness is due to the rural people having to take loans from money-lenders at high interest rates because the Government loans do not arrive in time.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Exactly on this question the Rural Credit Survey Report was made in 1954, and it indicated that by the end of 1953-54, only three per cent of the credit given to the cultivators was through co-operatives. That is, out of Rs. 750 crores given to cultivators only 7 to 8 crores of rupees were through co-operatives. But by the end of last year, as I said, this figure came to Rs. 268 crores.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My question has not been answered. My question is how much loans are made by money-lenders or how much of indebtedness on the part of the rural people is due to money-lenders who lend money at huge profits, because Government loans do not reach them in time.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The Government loan is only taccavi loan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much of it comes from money-lenders?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: More than 50 per cent from the money-lenders.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know with what objective in view different agencies have undertaken the socio-economic survey of the rural areas and whether there are any terms of reference among the different agencies?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The objective is to find out the facts and to place them before the Government and various institutions that are working for the purpose of giving more credit and towards bettering the lot of the cultivator. That is the object.

दूषित मक्खन से घी बनाना

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श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री हेम राज :

श्री प० कुन्हन :

*४७६. श्री भी० प्र० यादव :

श्री ब्रिशनचन्द्र सेठ :

श्री जवन :

श्री कछवाय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताते को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना केन्द्र में काफी अधिक मूल्य का मक्खन, घी और अन्य दुग्ध जन्य पदार्थ नष्ट हो गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो इनका मूल्य कितना था ।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत सितम्बर में दुग्ध योजना केन्द्र में दूषित मक्खन से घी बनाया था जिससे दुर्गन्ध आती थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा घी तैयार करने के क्या कारण थे और क्या किसी पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित की गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पत्र पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—२०६२/६३]

[(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2062/63].

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो लोग जिम्मेदार पाये गये इस काम के लिए उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

Shri Shinde: It is being investigated. If the responsibility can be located on particular individuals, necessary action will be taken.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जब इस तरह का ख़राब घी तैयार हुआ जिससे कि बीमारी फैलने का भय था तो क्या वह ख़राब घी कच्चे में लिया गया और उसका बर्बाद कर दिया गया या यह कि उस ख़राब घी को बिकने दिया गया ?

Shri Shinde: It was examined by experts. Two experts from the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, were asked to go into the question. They examined various samples; it was found that the quantity of the ghee which was spoiled was not adulterated but it had a bad odour, and it was found that it was stored in an inappropriate place. The deep-freeze equipment is necessary for storing such material. It was ordered in the year 1962; that equipment has still not been received. But it is expected to be received in a short period.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने वह कारण बताया कि स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण ख़राब गया था और उस कारण वह स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हो गया था तो उन लोगों के खिलाफ़ जिन्होंने कि इसको बनाया था ऐसे हानिकारक माल के इस्तेमाल न होन देने के लिए उन्होंने क्या पाबन्दी लगाई ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): In fact certain complaints were received by me from some Members of Parliament regarding the quality of the ghee that is supplied from the DMS. I asked my Joint Secretary to go and visit the conditions of storage and report to me about the same. I found that the conditions of storage were not satisfactory. In fact, this butter was stocked in a temperature of 2 to 4 °C, whereas the butter is to be stored in a minus 10 °C condition. That butter had also a high acidity, but, all the same, it conformed to Agmark standard. However, I decided that since there had been com-

plaints and the acidity was rather high, we should not sell them in tins as DMS ghee, but only in bulk for frying purposes and for bakeries. There is no difficulty for them to use this, because they are using Agmark ghee and this conformed to Agmark standard. But for sales for direct consumption by people I said it should not be sold as DMS ghee, and it has not been sold.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि यह जो मक्खन सड़ा गया था यह वहाँ के कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष होने से ख़राब गया क्योंकि असन्तोष होने के कारण वह मुस्तीदी से बरार काम करते नहीं हैं और इस कारण वह मक्खन व घी सड़ा गया और वह सड़ा हुआ घी पालियामेंट के मੈम्बरों को बेचा गया और उसी कीमत पर बेचा गया जिस पर कि वह शुद्ध घी बचते हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has nothing to do with the discontent of the workers. I already submitted before the House that the conditions of storage were not satisfactory. This butter was lying there for a long time. Since the deep-freeze equipment was not available, it could not be stored in satisfactory conditions.

Shri Bade: My question is whether it was sold to Members of Parliament, at the same price. It had to be thrown away. It had become rotten and it had to be thrown away. I paid Rs. 32.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This ghee which was produced out of that butter has not been sold to Members of Parliament.

Shri Bade: It was sold. I have got a sample. I can show it to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: The Minister said that there is no arrangement for deep-freeze in the Delhi Milk Supply scheme. If it is so, why were not suitable arrangements being made to prepare ghee out of the butter before it deteriorated?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The quantity of the ghee which can be produced in the plant is 1 ton per day. In fact, there was huge accumulation of butter, because we had to take in winter period much more milk than was really necessary for liquid consumption, so that the butter naturally accumulated. As far as deep-freeze equipment is concerned, we placed the order in November, 1962. There are the usual delays and it has not yet been received.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह सत्य है कि मक्खन से निवाला दूध या यह घी, जिस में बदबू पैदा हो गई थी और जिसे करनाल से विशेषज्ञ बुला कर पास कराया गया था, दीवाली के आस-पास दिल्ली के हलवाईयों को सस्ते दामों पर बेचा गया; यदि हां, तो इस घी की वास्तविक कीमत क्या थी, इस को किस मूल्य पर बेचा गया और इस प्रकार सस्ते दामों पर बेचने से सरकार को कितने रुपये का घाटा हुआ ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact on a limited tender basis, we sold this ghee to one Pyarelal Lakhi Mal, who took about 25½ tons at Rs. 562 per quintal. The cost of this will come to Rs. 3,83,500, but we will be realising Rs. 2,86,620. The rest of the quantity is still with us. It was intended only for sale to *halwais* and not for direct consumption.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: May I know how much butter was stored, how much was sold and how much spoiled butter remains?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no butter remaining now. In the beginning of September, there was an accumulation of 43 tons of white butter.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The Minister just said that ghee was sold to the *halwais* and not for consumption. May I know for what other purposes it was sold except for consumption?

एक माननीय सदस्य : मालिश करने के लिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : घी के चिराग जलाने के लिए ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I said, it was given to the *halwais* for bulk consumption. As stated by my colleague, two experts from the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, independent persons not in any way connected with the DMS, found that it was suitable for use for cooking and frying purposes. It was given only for that purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, this ghee is not fit for human consumption and it is not fit for use except by the *halwais*. May I know what guarantee was taken from the gentleman to whom this ghee was sold at cheaper price that he would not sell it to the ordinary consumer, but he would sell it only for *bona fide* purposes?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact since the ghee conformed to Agmark standards, DMS itself could have sold it. But we did not want to sell it as DMS ghee, because it was rather old and the acidity was rather high. Up to 3 per cent acidity is the tolerable limit under the Agmark standards, so that we could have legally sold that ghee. Whatever guarantee is there for Agmark ghee, that guarantee is there for this ghee also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My question has not been answered. Was any guarantee taken from the person who got the ghee at cut-throat price that he would use it only for the purpose for which it was meant and not dump it in the market?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no question of any guarantee at all because it conformed to Agmark standards. Any person can sell ghee according to the Agmark standards.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if any quantity of this ghee was sold to the sweet-meat shops round about

Connaught Place and Queensway where respectable people and well-dressed ladies eat standing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know what distinction should be made between well-dressed ladies and others. This ghee has been examined by experts and it was found that it was fit for human consumption; it was fit for cooking and frying purposes. But because of the high acidity, we did not want to sell it as DMS ghee.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Is it a fact that the entire thing in the Milk Supply Scheme is working most inefficiently not only because of lack of good machinery, but of personnel also? May I know whether Government are going to thoroughly overhaul the entire thing and put it under proper management?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am going into the entire working of the DMS. Recently I have taken some strong measures and I think the situation will improve?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

श्री कदशय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी इस प्रश्न में है। इस लिए मुझे भी सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री बड़े : माननीय सदस्य का नाम भी इस प्रश्न में है।

श्री कदशय : मैं कई दफा खड़ा हुआ, लेकिन मुझे बुलाया नहीं गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are more important questions also. We have spent 10 minutes on this question. Next question.

Production of Cotton

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*480. { **Shri D. S. Patil:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new pattern has been evolved by the Central Commodity Committee for increasing the production of cotton;

(b) whether that pattern has been introduced in cotton production; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Food in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Apart from the Integrated Cotton Development Scheme, which was introduced in the Second Plan period, a package programme for development of cotton has been taken up in the current Plan in areas possessing high production potential.

(b) The package programme has been initiated in all the major cotton growing States.

(c) The Integrated Cotton Development Scheme has been largely instrumental in increasing cotton production by 17.7 per cent in 1962-63 over that of the previous year. The results of package programme are not yet known, as it was introduced only recently.

Shri D. S. Patil: May I know what is the yield per acre?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The total area that is now being covered is 19.7 million acres and the out-turn has been 53 lakh bales of cotton.

Shri D. S. Patil: Is it a fact that the yield is the lowest in the world?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a well-known fact that as far as some of our commodities are concerned, the yields are very low. But at the same time, in certain areas our yields compare very favourable with the records in any other part of the world, as for example yields of sugarcane and cotton in Maharashtra.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how far we have succeeded in producing long-staple cotton compared to the indigenous one and what are the requirements of the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: One of the objectives of the integrated plan is to produce long-staple cotton. In fact, we want to cover more area with improved seeds. That is one of the basic schemes that we are working out. Our idea is to cover 90 per cent of the area by improved seeds by the end of the third Plan.

श्री श्रीकारला बरेबा : काटन के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में जो नई प्रणाली बालू

की गई है, क्या वह सारे देश में चालू की गई है और यदि कोई एरियाज़ छोड़ दिये गए हैं, तो वे कौन से एरियाज़ हैं?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir; this integrated production programme takes into account all the cotton-producing States, including Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what is the total quantity of long-staple cotton that we had imported and what steps will be taken to produce it in our country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Our idea is to become self-sufficient, but it will take some time. The House very well knows that we have to import some long-staple cotton from Egypt as well as from USA under PL 480.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the quantity imported last year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is 5 to 6 lakh bales.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the price of cotton in our country is lower than the prevailing price of such cotton in other countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In regard to other countries, I am not in a position to say. In our country, recently the ceiling price for fine Moglai Jarilla has been raised by Rs. 35 and correspondingly for other varieties also.

Shri P. R. Patel: My question was not that. My question is whether the price of cotton in our country is lower than that of the cotton of similar quality of other countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It may be lower.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know in which of the districts of the various States the package programme has been taken up in regard to cotton?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Krishna and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, Ganganagar in Rajasthan, Nanded in Maharashtra and some district in Madras; it is a long list.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether we are able to increase the yield of cotton in areas other than package scheme districts?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have submitted in the main answer, there are two main schemes-integrated develop-

ment programme and package programme. The integrated development programme covers all the districts in all the States whereas the package programme covers only those districts where there is scope for increased and intensive development. The two schemes cover the entire country. The package programme covers only those districts wherein we can get the maximum outturn.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि कई स्टेट्स में काटन कंट्रोल आर्डर लागू कर दिया गया है जिस के अनुसार एक नया पैटर्न लागू कर दिया गया है कुछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिए कि वहां काटन जरूर बोई जाए चाहे सायल उसके लिए सूटेबल हो या न हो ? यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सही है कि उसकी वजह से काश्तकारों ने काटन बोना बन्द कर दिया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not aware.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is about evolving a new pattern of cotton.

Shri Bade: Some pattern has been made compulsory for some districts but that pattern is not suitable for that soil. Therefore, the cultivators are finding it difficult because they have to sow that variety.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have not got any such report.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Is the Minister aware of the fact that in Maharashtra cotton styled as long-staple cotton gives a yarn of only 30 counts?

Shri Shinde: It is not a correct statement. The East India Cotton Association has submitted one report on that line. That report is based on trade samples. It is not based on samples from producing areas.

Reclamation of Chambal Ravines

***481. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few months back Government sent General Manager of Suratgarh Farm, and one eminent Botanist to the Chambal valley areas with a view to survey the ravines and to prepare a scheme for the reclamation of the same for the subsequent rehabilitation of ex-dacoits over the reclaimed land; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the team in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes; the late Major-General Mahadeo Singh, then General Manager, Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh, and Dr. K. N. Kaul, Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, inspected a portion of eroded lands bordering the Jumna river in Kanpur district in U.P. in April, 1963, to consider the possibilities of setting up a large size mechanised farm in that area. Major General Mahadeo Singh did not submit any report. However, Dr. Kaul has made certain recommendations. A statement showing the recommendations made by him is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. 2063|63].

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the approximate area of the Chambal ravines in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and what is the rate of annual increase in this land due to erosion and other factors?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question of reclamation of ravines is a very big question. It is estimated that about 5 million acres are accounted for by the ravines along Chambal Jumna basin, 3.5 million acres in UP and .8 million acres each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether any rough estimate has been prepared as to what would be the cost per acre for the reclamation of the Chambal ravines for cultivation purposes?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some survey has been made but the cost has been found to be very prohibitive. At the same time, we are attempting to do something in this matter.

श्री बड़े : चम्बल के रेवाइन् में कितना खर्चा सेंटर करने वाला है और मध्य प्रदेश

की तरफ से कितना खर्चा किया जाने वाला है और कितने डाकू वहां बसाये जायेंगे?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was considered by the team which has been appointed to look into the question of setting up a large mechanised farm and it has been of the view that the cost of reclamation would come to about Rs. 600 to 900 per acre, which is prohibitive.

Shri Bade: That is not my question. What is the subsidy that the Central Government is prepared to give to the Madhya Pradesh Government for reclamation because the Madhya Pradesh Government is not in a position to foot the bill by itself? This is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you got any information on that point?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the scheme involves expenditure in crores of rupees, it will not be possible either for the Central Government or the Madhya Pradesh Government to undertake it now. In the Second Plan we had provided Rs. 77 lakhs and according to that scheme Madhya Pradesh was to reclaim about 1,500 acres. For that, a sum of Rs. 4.66 lakhs was set apart.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government have considered the obvious desirability of rehabilitating these reclaimed gentlemen at some place other than that which was previously the scene of their somewhat unorthodox activities?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Apart from the reclamation of ravines for agricultural purposes, dacoit menace can also be controlled by this. That matter is engaging our attention. As I have already indicated, we have made some provision in the Third Plan for survey of ravine areas under the Centrally-sponsored programmes for which 100 per cent subsidy will be given by the Central Government.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been understood at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if Government contemplate taking up reclamation of Chambal ravine along with river basin scheme in the multi-purpose schemes which are being taken in hand all over the country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question is about Chambal only.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Its basin is also part of the Chambal river.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are flood control measures, soil conservation schemes, and other schemes intended to increase the area of cultivation are there. But the reclamation of the area under the ravines is a huge task, and thousands of crores of rupees would have to be spent.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: If the cost of reclamation is prohibitive, may I know why large-scale afforestation of this area is not being undertaken by the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is one of the steps that is being undertaken.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether any scheme of reclamation of Chambal ravines for rehabilitation of landless labourers is under consideration?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have indicated in the main answer, this is a subject of vital concern to all of us. I am aware of that fact. But, at the same time, we have to take into account the cost also. The reclamation of one acre will entail an expenditure of Rs 600 to 900. I do not think this House will sanction that amount.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: In view of the fact that the very serious dacoit menace is a long standing one, may I know whether Government has got any scheme which may be phased over a certain period so that the huge amount that is required for the pro-

ject can be spent over a period of years? In that case, a solution can be found to this long-standing problem which is defying solution.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have indicated in my answer itself that the Government is conscious of the problem. Government is also conscious of the fact that it will assist the solving of the dacoit menace. But, at the same time, the cost element has also to be considered. Then, it is not possible to have this even on a phased programme unless we are prepared to spend thousands of crores of rupees. All the same, we have made some beginning.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : राजस्थान में चम्बल एरिया की वजह से काफी डकैतियाँ होती हैं। इस योजना के अन्दर चम्बल के बीहड़ों को लिया गया है या नहीं लिया गया है और नहीं लिया गया है तो क्या लेने का विचार है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Rajasthan is concerned, under the Third Plan Rs. 10 lakhs has been set apart to reclaim about 3,000 acres.

Electricity Rates

*483. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the observations made by the State Ministers of Agriculture at the conference held in New Delhi on 29th August, 1963 that there should be a change in the present approach to electricity rates charged for power used for agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the rates, in the interests of increased agricultural production?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shindi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have already been in correspondence with the State Governments in regard to

the desirability of bringing down the rates of electricity for agricultural purposes. In the light of the observations of the State Ministers at the conference held in August last a further approach to the States is under consideration.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that the supply of electricity to rural areas will go a long way in promoting agricultural production, may I know whether this Government considers the desirability of advising the State Governments to subsidise the rates, this Government bearing the loss?

Shri Shinde: As has been already answered, the Government of India is of the opinion that for agricultural production the rate of electricity should be as low as possible, but the States have their own economic considerations. All the same, the Government of India is advising the State Governments to see that the electricity is provided to States at a cheaper rate.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The State Governments plead their inability because of the loss they incur. May I know whether the Central Government propose to give subsidy to State Governments from their own funds so as to see that the electricity reaches the agriculturists at cheap rates?

Shri Shinde: No State Governments had made this proposal. But all the same, the economics of the various schemes or various rates of the concerned State Governments are under consideration under this Ministry as well as under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I would so far as rural electricity is concerned like to know whether the per capita consumption of electricity in Andhra Pradesh is lower than that of any other State and, if that is so, I would like to know whether any separate allotment is being made to the Andhra Pradesh State Government in the matter of giving more electricity to the agriculturists in that area.

1712 (Ai) LSD—2.

Shri Shinde: I require notice for this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Supersonic Concords

- *474. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts went to Rome for the meeting of the International Air Transport Association held from 7th to 11th October, 1963;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the introduction of supersonic concords, the latest commercial planes, on international routes by Air India was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a). Yes, Sir. An Air-India Delegation consisting of their Chairman, General Manager, Commercial Director and Regional Manager, Continental Europe, attended the 19th Annual General meeting of the International Air Transport Association held at Rome.

(b). A number of subjects of interest to the International Air Transport Industry including supersonic aircraft were discussed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Line Linking Tripura

- *482. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a railway line to link up Tripura with the rest of India by surface route has been completed;

(b) the total cost incurred thereon;

(c) when passenger services are proposed to be introduced; and

(d) the extent to which the railway will be able to serve the transport needs of Tripura?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No Sir. The construction of the Rail link from Kalkalighat to Dharmanagar in Tripura is not yet complete, but it is expected to be ready for departmental ballast train working before the end of this month.

(b) Estimated cost of this line is Rs. 2.3 crores.

(c) The line is expected to be opened for passenger traffic by end of March, 1964.

(d) All the rail traffic that will be offered to and from Tripura via this new route is expected to be cleared freely.

Road Board

*484. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on the 3rd September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for setting up a Road Board; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) and (b) The proposal is still under consideration. The views of the State

Governments are being obtained in the matter.

Co-operative Rice Mills.

*485. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the special efforts made to develop cooperative rice mills;

(b) whether the setting up of co-operative rice mills has been restricted, keeping in view the development of hand-pounding industry;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have selected 77 districts for developing hand-pounding industries; and

(d) if so, whether the Centre has advised the State Governments to encourage the growth of cooperative rice mills in other districts, besides these 77 selected ones?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) Financial assistance is provided by Financial assistance is provided by Government for the establishment and running of cooperative rice mills. Model blue prints of rice mills of various capacities have been drawn up and circulated to state governments. With a view to assisting co-operatives in overcoming the difficulties of obtaining licences for setting up rice mills, the Central Government has advised the state governments to invoke Section 18 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act to facilitate the establishment of cooperative rice mills in suitable areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Governments have been advised to keep in view the requirements of hand-pounding industry, while selecting areas for establishing cooperative rice mills.

Indian Shipping Companies

*486. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Indian Shipping Companies have been able to carry the tonnage offered by the State Trading Corporation during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) whether there were any shortfalls and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) A statement giving details of the State Trading Corporation's cargoes allocated to Indian shipping by the Shipping Coordination and Chartering Organisations of the Ministry of Transport is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. {Placed in the Library. See No. LT.—2064/63}.

(b) Presumably the Members are referring to the extent of cargoes not carried by Indian ships. The reason for this is that the quantity that can be carried by Indian shipping is necessarily limited by the availability of Indian vessels in the positions required from time to time and the preference that the Indian Shipping Companies themselves might show for other cargoes, e.g., better freighted cargo elsewhere.

German Aid to Co-operative Sector

{ Shri Raghunath Singh:
*487. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the German Consumers Co-operative

Conference, Hamburg will assist finance and carry through rural projects in the Co-operative sector under the 'Help India Action Programme'; and

(b) if so, the nature of help to be provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assistance will be mainly in the form of technical expertise and of machinery and equipment not manufactured in the country and not available against rupee payment.

मंगलौर पत्तन

*४८८ { श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंगलौर पत्तन का सभी मौसम में काम में आने वाले पत्तन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी और इटली ने सहायता देने को कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता देने को कहा है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

School for Tribal Orientation, Ranchi

*489. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a school for tribal orientation has been instituted at Ranchi;

(a) if so, the purpose of the school and the scope of its studies;

(c) the manner and criteria of selecting teachers and pupils for the school; and

(d) whether there are any courses dealing with study of NEFA tribal peoples?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The centre imparts specialised orientation training in tribal life and culture to the Block Development Officers, Extension Officers (Agriculture), Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas working in the Tribal Development Blocks. The duration of the course is 4 months.

(c) The teaching staff is recruited in accordance with the recruitment rules approved by the Union Public Service Commission, either on deputation from the Central/State Governments or from the open market through the U.P.S.C. The trainees are selected and deputed by the respective State Governments.

(d) There are no special courses dealing with study of NEFA people. The curriculum followed at the Centre provides for study of tribal life and culture throughout the country.

Agricultural Production

*490. { Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
 { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the newly constituted Agricultural Research Team regarding the slow rate of agricultural production in the country during the last few years;

(b) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Team; and

(c) if so, when and how?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram

Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Research Review Team set up by the Government of India have not yet submitted their report.

Popularisation of Insecticides

*491. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to popularise the use of insecticides among the farmers; and

(b) the expenditure incurred during the Third Five Year Plan so far in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2065] 63].

Restrictions on Movement of Gur

*492. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restrictions on the movement of gur from one State to another were placed at a time when cultivators had started manufacturing the commodity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments were not consulted before these restrictions were imposed; and

(c) whether any of the State Governments has protested against this order and if so, the action taken by the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Inter-State movement of gur was regulated from 30th October, 1963 in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

Indian Fisheries Corporation

- *493. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 27th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the American firm in regard to the setting up of an Indian Fisheries Corporation; and

(b) if so, the nature of the terms of collaboration settled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A report containing the recommendations from the American firm was received on the 1st October, 1963. The terms of collaboration are still under discussion and it will be difficult to say anything about their nature until the terms are settled.

Chemicals

*494. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the overall position with regard to availability of chemicals, both indigenous and imported, for combating crop pests and diseases;

(b) whether it is a fact that their cost is beyond the reach of the average cultivator; and

(c) if so, efforts being made to bring down the cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2066/63].

Freight Rates

- *495. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Warlor:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri H. Siddananappa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the 12½ per cent increase in the Freight rates by the India-U.K. Continent Conference, Government have taken any decision to protect the interests of Indian trade; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Conference has since reduced the freight increase from 12½ to 10 per cent. The question of providing due protection to sensitive export commodities is being pursued with the Conference. Government will no doubt take all such steps as might be necessary from time to time, to protect the legitimate interests of Indian Trade. As a long-term measure steps are being taken to develop our tramp fleet.

Income from Tourists

- *496. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

| **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
| **Shri S. B. Patil:**
| **Shri Kajrolkar:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a drop in the number of tourists and income therefrom since 1960;

(b) if so, the drop in tourist income in each successive year, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to overcome these difficulties?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of tourists arriving in India had been increasing from year to year until 1962 when there was a decline of 3.9% below the figure for the previous year (1,34,360 tourists in 1962 as against 1,39,804 tourists in 1961). Earnings of foreign exchange from tourism, as estimated by the Reserve Bank, had been increasing from year to year up to the end of 1960. However, the Reserve Bank's estimates of earnings for 1961 (calendar year) have shown an actual decline.

(b) According to the Reserve Bank's estimates, Rs. 18.49 lakhs was earned in foreign exchange in 1961, showing a decline of 10.1% below the figure for 1960 when an amount of Rs. 20.56 lakhs in foreign exchange was estimated. It is not easy to ascertain with any precision the causes of decline in earnings from tourists. In the first place, the earnings from tourists have to be estimated on the basis of sample surveys of remittances and voluntary information obtained from tourists and there is always room for some variations arising from the type of samples offering. Secondly since tourists spend their money in a variety of ways and also bring or acquire the requisite finance in a variety of ways, it is not easy to locate particular factors for

the decline in earnings. There is reason to believe, however, that some leakage of foreign exchange is taking place.

(c) The question of increasing earnings in foreign exchange from tourism by attracting more tourists has recently been examined by an Ad Hoc Committee and the various recommendations of this Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

Navigation in Dhuleswari River

{ **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
| **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
191. { **Shri Dhuleswar Meena:**
| **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
| **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 593 on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the scheme sent by Assam Government to make river Dhuleswari in Mizo Hills navigable, has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration.

Fire in Collier "Bharat Veer"

{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
498. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
| **Shri Balakrishnan:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that *Bharat Veer* the 7,000 ton collier which ran aground on the 21st October, 1963 near Tiruvottiyur about five miles from Madras caught fire the same day; and

(b) if so, the cause of fire?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of fire in S.S. "*Bharat-veer*" will be known only when the

report of preliminary enquiry which is being held under section 359 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, is available.

Express Letters

- *499. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Rishang Keishling:
Shri M. G. Thengondar:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 321 on the 27th August, 1963 and state the decision taken in regard to the proposal for improving the system of delivery of express letters?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): Distinctive E.D. envelopes will be made available shortly. Special bags and covers for carrying E.D. articles will also be brought into use with a view to ensuring the quick transmission of E.D. letters.

Tele-Communication in Assam

500. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the cost and salient features of the project to establish a microwave system of tele-communications in Assam;

(b) whether foreign collaboration has been secured in connection with this project; and

(c) if so, with whom and the terms thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri

Bhagavati): (a) The microwave scheme being executed will provide large numbers of high grade telephone circuits using extremely high radio frequencies. The scheme provides for installation of special equipment, masts and aerials at 26 stations along the route. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 165 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The equipment required for this project has been ordered on M/s Nippon Electric Company of Japan as a result of selection from global tenders. No manufacturing collaboration is involved.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन

१३३७. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २७ सितम्बर, १९६३ के 'ईस्टर्न एकोनामिस्ट' में प्रकाशित इस रिपोर्ट की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमान चालकों और प्रबन्धकों की लापरवाही के कारण अक्सर यात्रियों की जान खतरे में रहती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस विषय में एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच की जायेगी और उसका ब्योरा बताने वाला एक विवरण टेबल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोइउद्दीन) : (क) से (ग). २७ सितम्बर, १९६३ के 'ईस्टर्न इकोनॉमिस्ट' में छपी रिपोर्ट में यह इलजाम लगाया गया है कि कुछ मुसाफिर हवाई जहाज के काकपिट में ले जाये गये जिस से कि हवाई जहाज की सलामती को खतरा था। जहाज के घमले के लोगों के भलावा दूसरे आदमियों का

काकपिट में दाखला, सिविल एविएशन के डाइरेक्टर जनरल की जारी की गयी हिदायतों के मुताबिक होता है, जिन के मुताबिक सिविल एविएशन की डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल के प्लानिंग इंस्पेक्टर और सीनियर अफसर, मंजूर-शुदा चेक पायलट्स, एयरलाइनों के सीनियर एक्जीक्यूटिव्स वगैरह, पायलट-इन कमान्ड की मंजूरी से काकपिट में दाखिल हो सकते हैं और रह सकते हैं। प्रेस की रिपोर्ट में जिन गैर-मस्तहक लोगों का हवाला दिया गया है उन्हें काकपिट में दाखिल होने की इजाजत किन हालात में दी गयी इस बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

Electrification on N. E. Railway

1338. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations proposed to be electrified on the North Eastern Railway during 1963-64; and

(b) the names of the stations on the said railway electrified during first year of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2067/63].

Raj Mahal Ghat Ferry Tickets

1339. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the issue of tickets priced in 'annas' and not in 'naya paisa' in the ferry service running on the Ganga between Rajmahal Ghat (Bihar) and Manikchanganhat (West Bengal); and

(b) whether this is permissible?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But the information is being collected.

Integral Coach Factory

1340. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters already constructed for the employees of the Integral Coach Factory (Madras) till the end of October, 1963;

(b) the total amount spent for those quarters;

(c) the number of workers provided with quarters up to date;

(d) the number of quarters still under construction; and

(e) the number of workers who will be provided with quarters during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) 951 + 1 barrack.

(b) Rs. 82,21,571.

(c) 990.

(d) 196 Units.

(e) 288.

Package Programme in Thanjavur District

1341. Shri V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the average amount earmarked for expenditure per acre under the package programme being implemented in the Thanjavur District, Madras State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The outlay on the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) is not earmarked on per acre basis. The total cost on the programme is determined on the basis of the expenditure on its various component items like additional staff, training, scientific demonstrations, implements programme, programme for production and distribution of quality seeds, soil testing and information etc. The total

amount thus provided for the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Thanjavur District for the entire period of the programme (1960-66) is Rs. 100 lakhs. This does not include short and medium term credit made available to the cultivators through cooperatives.

Cooperative Farming Advisory Board

1342. **Shri M. P. Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and functions of the Co-operative Farming Advisory Board; and

(b) the States which have not constituted this Board so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) The composition and functions of the National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board are given in the notification placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2068] 63].

(b) All the States, except Orissa, have formed State Cooperative Farming Advisory Boards. In Orissa a Standing committee on cooperative farming of the Orissa State Cooperative Council has been constituted.

Allotment of Quarters to Railway Staff

1343. **Shri M. P. Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending disposal for out-of-turn allotment of residential quarters to Railway staff, zone-wise; and

(b) the reasons for delay in providing residential quarters to the staff even on medical grounds.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2069/63].

(b) Paucity of quarters ear-marked for out-of-turn allotment quota.

दिल्ली में राजघाट के निकट यमुना पर पुल

१३४४. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री १७ सितम्बर, १९६३ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या २०१० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में राजघाट के समीप यमुना नदी पर एक पुल को बनाने के बारे में अंतिम निश्चय करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में मोहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : सेन्ट्रल हाइड्रोलिक रिसर्च स्टेशन, पूना से पहले कहा गया था कि वे पुल के रेखांकन के प्रबंध में माडल बना कर अध्ययन करें। इस विषय पर रिसर्च स्टेशन की प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट यह ज़रूरत जाहिर करती है कि कुछ और नदी का सर्वेक्षण किया जाय जिससे यह ज्ञात हो सके कि प्रस्तावित बांध का, जो कि 'सी' बिजली घर के पास बनने वाला है, क्या प्रभाव नदी के बहाव पर पड़ेगा। यह सर्वेक्षण अब केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग कर रहा है। सर्वेक्षण के पूरा होने पर उसके परिणाम और आगे जांच पड़ताल के लिए हाइड्रोलिक रिसर्च स्टेशन, पूना को बता दिये जायेंगे। हाइड्रोलिक रिसर्च स्टेशन पूना से अंतिम रिपोर्ट मिलने पर पुल का रेखांकन तथा डिजाइन निश्चय किया जायेगा।

बल्लियारपुर स्टेशन

१३४५. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के बल्लियारपुर स्टेशन पर पुल बनाने का निश्चय किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें कोई प्रगति हुई है और पुल कब तक बन कर तैयार हो सकेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ । पटना-वक्तियारपुर सड़क पर वक्तियारपुर के पास वर्तमान समपार की जगह ऊपरी सड़क-पुल बनाने की योजना १९६२-६३ के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल की गयी थी ।

(ख) और (ग) इस काम के नक्शे और अनुमान अंतिम रूप से तैयार करके राज्य सरकार के पास भेज दिये गये हैं और उस की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है । अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

पोस्टल सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट

१३४६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या डाक और तार मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६३ के सत्तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५१३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि डाक विभाग के सुपरिन्टेण्डेंटों तथा पोस्ट मास्टर्स के पदों के एकीकरण की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : उक्त सम्मिलित संवर्ग के भर्ती नियमों को लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दे दिये जाने की आशा है ।

Stations on Central Railway

1347. Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly amount spent on halt stations on Central Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that in respect of stations which are run on contract system, the contractor is paid commission monthly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that contractors are not taking any steps

to improve the conditions of these stations; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove the difficulties faced by the public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The average monthly amount spent by the Central Railway on the contractor-operated halts functioning during 1962-63 is Rs. 13,646.01 nP.

(b) Yes.

(c) The responsibility for improving conditions of halt stations is of the Railway Administrations and not of the contractors.

(d) Halt stations are normally provided with certain basic amenities. Railway Administrations also provide additional facilities at halts where found justified.

Land Reclamation near Chambal

1348. Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding land reclamation scheme near Chambal; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when it will be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme envisages reclamation of 45,000 acres of ravine lands in Chambal area during a period of 3 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.7 lakhs. Of the total area 36,000 acres are top lands and are to be treated by contour bunding and 9,000 acres are shallow revines to be developed for agricultural purposes by terracing and construction of soil saving dams. The work will be taken up by the State Government next year.

Telephone Exchange at Bhandar

1349. Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a Telephone Exchange in the Town of Bhandar, District Gwalior; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone in Lohar

1350. Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state the stage in regard to the proposal to instal telephone system in the Tehsil Headquarters town Lohar, District Bhind?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): A long distance P.C.O. has been approved for Lohar. This will be installed on receipt of stores.

Automatic Telephone System in Gwalior

1351. Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal automatic telephone system in Gwalior;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the progress made in the matter so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) By about 1967.

(c) The building plans have been approved and the estimate is under sanction. Specifications for supply of Equipment have been issued.

Development of Agriculture

1352. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Madras Government for development of agriculture under the "Package Scheme" during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the financial assistance given to other States, State-wise, during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2070/63].

गन्ना पेरना

१३५३. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की मिलों ने गन्ना पेरने से इन्कार कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० बामस) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

1354. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened in Himachal Pradesh in 1962-63; and

(b) the number of post offices in Himachal Pradesh at present, division-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 42.

(b)	No. of P.Os as on 31-10-1963
Ambala Division	91
Gurdaspur "	51
Hoshiarpur "	7
Kangra "	199
Simla "	341

Credit given to Agriculturists

1355. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which and the manner in which cheaper credit has been made available to the agriculturists through various agencies in the current year;

(b) whether there has been any change in the basis of which credit-worthiness of agriculturists is considered; and

(c) if so, the precise nature of such change?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) Short and medium term credit is made available by the primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. The total loans advanced by them to the agriculturists in 1960-61 were of the order of Rs. 202.75 crores, and it was estimated that this had gone up to nearly Rs. 228.00 crores in 1961-62. Long term loans to agriculturists are provided through land mortgage banks. Long term loans outstanding at the end of 1961-62 were Rs. 37.78 crores and the provisional estimates for 1961-62 were Rs. 49.50 crores. Besides, the state governments were also advancing *takavi* loans directly to agriculturists. A sum of Rs. 40.97 crores was advanced by the state governments in 1960-61

as *takavi* loans. The present policy is that *takavi* loans for normal production purposes should generally be routed through cooperatives according to a phased programme.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Credit (1960) state governments have been advised to encourage cooperatives to give short and medium term loans upto Rs. 500 on the basis of actual production requirements and repaying capacity without insisting on mortgage of immovable property.

Lift Irrigation in Ladakh

1356. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered or finalised any scheme of lift irrigation in Ladakh;

(b) whether any blue-prints have been drawn and any time-table of targets fixed for implementing such proposals; and

(c) the total capital outlay and the benefits to be accrued from such schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Under the revised procedure for rendering financial assistance to State Governments introduced from the year 1958-59 Central assistance admissible to each State Government is sanctioned in bulk for schemes under the Head—"Agriculture Production" which includes minor irrigation and land development. It is for the State Government to select the areas in which various schemes are to be implemented and to work out the details thereof. The required information has however been obtained from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The State Government have informed that they have not so far considered or finalised any scheme of lift irrigation in Ladakh.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

D.T.U. Dues to N.D.M.C.

1357. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that N.D.M.C. has demanded from D.T.U. a sum of Rs. 1,20,000;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman, N.D.M.C. has threatened to take direct action against D.T.U. in case of failure to pay this amount; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. According to the information furnished by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the D.T.U. owes the Committee a sum of Rs. 1,91,850 towards tehbazari in respect of its Bus Queue shelters located on Municipal land in New Delhi for the period ending 31-10-63.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Transport Undertaking was informed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee that if the Undertaking failed to pay the dues, necessary action would be taken to realise the dues and to remove the queue shelters within its jurisdiction. However, the Committee reports that it is now proposed to settle the matter by mutual agreement and consultation.

चूहे पंढा होने को रोकने की योजना

१३५८. { श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चूहों की पैदाइश रोकने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ग) यह योजना किन किन स्थानों पर आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या दूसरे देशों ने चूहों की मांग भेजी है ?

ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने उपयुक्त नियन्त्रण उपायों को निकालने के विचार से खेत के चूहों का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक समन्वित अनुसन्धान योजना मंजूर की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें चूहों के नियन्त्रण के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न कर रही हैं और उन्होंने नियत रूप से बड़े पैमाने पर अभियान चलाये हैं और चला रही हैं।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने १ अप्रैल, १९५९ से ३१ मार्च, १९६५ तक इस समन्वित योजना के लिए २,८८,९७० रुपये की राशि की मंजूरी दी है। राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा चूहों के नियन्त्रण के लिये प्रयोग हुई कृन्तकनाशियों के मूल्य का आधा हिस्सा भारत सरकार देती है।

(ग) यह समन्वित अनुसन्धान योजना पांच केन्द्रों में चल रही है अर्थात् लुधियाना (पंजाब), कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश), हैदराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश), कोम्बेटूर (मद्रास) और बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)। चूहों के विरोध में अभियान प्रायः सभी राज्यों और संघीय राज्यों में चलाये गये हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Zila Parishads

1359, Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are built-in organizational and functional shortcomings in the constitution of and the powers vested in Zila Parishads in certain States;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn the attention of the State Governments concerned to this; and

(c) their reaction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Of the 11 States in which Panchayati Raj is under implementation, in only 5 States, viz., Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Assam, has the system been in force for over 3 years. While it is yet too early to say categorically whether there are any inherent shortcomings in the constitution and powers of Zila Parishads, the experience gained so far indicates that the Zila Parishad has tended to become ineffective, where it is a mere advisory and coordinating body, without any specific executive responsibilities.

(b) and (c). The problems that arise in the implementation of Panchayati Raj are under constant review and the Ministry assists the State Governments in identifying the problems and in working out solutions on the basis of All-India experience. In Mysore and Assam several aspects relating to the working of Panchayati Raj have been studied by State-level committees and their reports are being examined by the respective State Governments. In Rajasthan a State-level committee is now engaged in studying various aspects of Panchayati Raj, including the organisation of Panchayati Raj institutions at different levels.

बाजरे की खेती

१३६०. **डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :** क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाजरे की सघन कृषि के लिये सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में अनुमानतः कितना द्रव्य व्यय होगा, उसका उपयोग और वितरण किस प्रकार होगा और उससे उपज में कितनी वृद्धि की आशा है ; और

(ख) यह कार्यक्रम कब प्रारम्भ किया जायगा और इसकी अवधि क्या होगी ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में बाजरा, ज्वार और दालों के सघन कृषि के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमानतः २८.५६ लाख रुपये की राशि व्यय करने का विचार है। इसका उपयोग इस प्रकार किया जायेगा—
[कुमिनाशी और कीटनाशी पर २५ प्रतिशत का उपदान, उर्वरकों पर २५ प्रतिशत और कृषि औजारों पर २५ प्रतिशत। पहले वर्ष में २० प्रतिशत, दूसरे वर्ष में ४० प्रतिशत और तीसरे वर्ष में ६० प्रतिशत व्यय होने की आशा है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप आशा की जाती है कि उपज में कुल मिला कर १० से २० प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है।

(ख) यह कार्यक्रम चालू वर्ष अर्थात् १९६३-६४ से प्रारम्भ किया गया है और १९६५-६६ तक चलेगा।

Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

1361. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert any of the existing telephone exchanges in Rajasthan into automatic exchanges;

(b) whether it is proposed to automate Jodhpur Exchange and also expand telephone facilities there in the near future;

(c) if so, the number of new telephone connections proposed to be

sanctioned during the next two years; and

(d) the number of applicants on the waiting list at present at Jodhpur?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 600 new connections in the State.

(d) 545 on 30th September, 1963.

Seed Saturation Scheme

1362. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seed saturation scheme is being implemented by Government to saturate the entire area by improved 'A' class seed;

(b) if so, the quantity of foundation seed produced and preserved by Government agencies last year for distribution amongst the cultivators this year, particularly in U.P.; and

(c) the area so far saturated and the area to be saturated during the rest of this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) With the financial assistance given by the Government of India State Governments have set up Seed Multiplication Farms for the production of foundation seed and for the saturation by stages of the entire area by improved seeds.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have stated that 1,91,004 maunds of foundation seed was produced and preserved by Government Agencies last year for distribution to the cultivators during this year (1963-64).

(c) 202.71 lakh acres under different crops have been saturated with

improved seeds in Uttar Pradesh upto 1962-63. The area to be saturated during the rest of this year will be worked out by the State Government as soon as final Rabi distribution figures are available.

Literature on Chinese Aggression

1363. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publicity Division of his Ministry has taken any steps to publish the literature in the region languages to enlighten the villagers regarding Chinese aggression; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) At this Ministry's instance, publicity material on certain aspects of the emergency relating to the Community Development and Cooperation programmes has been issued through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Besides, this Ministry has also published a pamphlet in Hindi on the Village Volunteer Force. The Ministry is also assisting the States in producing a pamphlet each on V.V.F. and Defence Labour Bank in the regional languages.

(b) Rs. 3.40,230 approximately.

Study Team on Panchayati Raj

1364. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made to the study team on Panchayati Raj in the country during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far;

(b) the amount spent up to date; and

(c) when its recommendations will be implemented all over the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) During the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 the following three Study Teams examined problems relating to the position of Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj Movement:

(i) The position of Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj Movement;

(ii) Panchayati Raj Finances;

(i) The position of Gram Sabha in Procedure of Panchayati Raj institutions.

No specific budget allocations were made in respect of these Study Teams. The expenditure was met out of the headquarters budget of the Ministry.

(b) The amount spent by the Government of India on these Study Teams is Rs. 44,109.40.

(c) The recommendations of the Study Team on Gram Sabha and the Study Group on Budgeting and Accounting Procedure of Panchayati Raj institutions were forwarded to the States on 18th June, 1963 and 21st August, 1963 respectively. Several recommendations made by these Teams have been accepted by the State Governments and are in different stages of implementation. The recommendations of the Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances were sent to the States on 30th August, 1963. The Government of Madras have taken decisions about implementing some of the recommendations. In the remaining States the report is still under consideration.

लहाल में डाक तथा तार घर

१३६५. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या डाक और तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लहाल में डाक घर व तार घर न होने के कारण बड़ी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर इस योजना में कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) प्रति ४६१० व्यक्तियों के लिए एक डाक घर के अधिल भारतीय आंकड़ों के मुकाबले लहाल में एक डाक घर द्वारा औसतन २५३३ व्यक्तियों को सेवा प्रदान की जाती है। अतः यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि वहां कि स्थिति देश के शेष भागों से अपेक्षाकृत खराब है।

(ख) और (ग). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लहाल जिले में ६३००० रु० के अनुमानित व्यय से ३३ डाक घर खोलने की व्यवस्था की गई है। जहां तक तार-सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद साबित न होने पर भी प्रशासनिक मुख्यालयों में जैसे जिला, उप-मण्डल, तहसील और उप-तहसील मुख्यालयों तथा उन शहरों में जिनकी आबादी ५००० से अधिक हो, उन्हें दिया जाता है। अन्य स्थानों पर तार-सुविधाएं तभी दी जाती है जब कि उक्त योजनाओं से मुनाफा हो। उन सभी स्थानों में, जो आवश्यक शर्तें पूरी करते हैं, तार-सुविधाएं दे दी गई हैं।

कोटा बूंदी में चीनी की मिल

१३६६. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा बूंदी और झालावाड़ में गन्ने की उपज में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बढ़ोतरी को देखते हुए, क्या सरकार वहां चीनी की मिल खोलने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अ० म० यामस): (क) इन जिलों में गन्ने की उपज में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). कोटा, बूंदी क्षेत्रों में शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये भिन्न भिन्न पार्टियों से पांच आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जो कि इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । इन आवेदन-पत्रों पर जोर ही निर्णय लिया जावेगा ।

दिल्ली में मार्बजनिक टेलीफोन-घर

१३६७. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या डाक और तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जनता की सुविधा के लिये मार्बजनिक टेलीफोन लगाये गये हैं

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) १९६२ में इनसे कितनी आमदनी हुई ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री
(श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ३६४.

(ग) ३,३३,५६५ रुपये ।

भारत-मंगोलिया टेलीफोन सेवा

१३६८. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या डाक और तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत व मंगोलिया के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा चालू कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस समय (भारतीय समय के अनुसार) यह सेवा उपलब्ध होगी ; और

(ग) इसके निर्माण में कितना रुपया व्यय किया गया है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री
(श्री भगवती) (क) जी हां । १६ सितम्बर, १९६३ से मास्को होत हुए भारत और मंगोलिया के बीच एक रेडियो-टेलीफोन सेवा आरंभ की गयी है ।

(ख) यह सेवा सप्ताह के सभी कार्य-दिवसों पर भारतीय समय के अनुसार १६.०० से १८.३० बजे तक उपलब्ध होती है और रविवार को बन्द रहती है ।

(ग) क्योंकि यह सेवा भारत और रूस के बीच, पहले से विद्यमान सीधी रेडियो-टेलीफोन सेवा का मंगोलिया तक बढ़ा कर स्थापित की गयी है, इसलिए कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय नहीं करना पड़ा ।

पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को
रेल द्वारा मिलाना

१३६९. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को रेल द्वारा भारत से होकर मिलाने के बारे में जो वार्ता चल रही थी, वह इस समय किस अवस्था में है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : रावलपिंडी में १६ से १८ नवम्बर, १९६० की बैठक में भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल जिन मुद्दों

एक राय यह भारत सरकार ने अभी तक अनुसन्धन (ratification) नहीं किया है और इस सिलसिले में पाकिस्तान सरकार से आग कोई बातचीत नहीं हो रही है ।

National Co-operative Development Corporation

1370. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds made available by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to the Punjab Government have been misused; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Centre to prevent recrudescence of such an irregularity and whether any efforts are being made to ensure the refund of sums due to it at an early date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation sanctions funds to state governments for assisting cooperative societies for various purposes according to an approved pattern. The officers of the Punjab Government and the Accountant General, in the course of their inspection and audit, noticed some cases of misutilisation and/or non-utilisation of funds by societies. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies Punjab thereafter took steps to get the irregularities rectified and in some cases obtained refunds of moneys not properly utilised by the societies. The National Cooperative Development Corporation, in turn, has written to the state government for a proportionate refund of the amounts provided by the Corporation.

Uneconomic Crops

1371. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made as to find out the crops which are becoming uneconomical to farmers;

(b) if so, the names of those crops; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take or are taking to avoid such uneconomic conditions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No such survey has been conducted so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The measures envisaged in the Plan particularly those relating to extension of credit facilities and guaranteeing of minimum prices aim at avoiding conditions uneconomic to farmers.

बेतवा पर पुल

१३७२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी-मानिकपुर शाखा रेल मार्ग पर झांसी से बारह मील दूर बेतवा नदी पर पुल के पुनर्निर्माण का काम चालू होन में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(ख) जब कि पुनर्निर्माण के लिय सामग्री वहां पहुंच चुकी है, तो रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के सामने काम आरम्भ करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिए गर्डर असेम्बली यार्ड की स्थापना आदि प्रारंभिक व्यवस्थाओं पर काम जारी है और पुल पर शीघ्र ही काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Effect of Music on Plants

1373. { Shri Koya:
Shri M. P. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any research on the effect of music on plants; and

(b) if so, the result of experiments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yield trials were conducted at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack with seeds that were pretreated with sound waves (music). The results obtained indicated that the crop raised from music treated seeds did not give higher yield than that raised from untreated seeds.

Railway Lines in Mysore

1374. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Mysore to connect the Kottur-Harihar Line, the Hubli-Karwar Line and the Raichur-Koppal line;

(b) if so, whether any final survey works in those proposed lines has been completed; and

(c) the mileage of railway lines which have been laid in the State of Mysore since Independence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Mysore Government had included in their recommendations for construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan the proposal for the Kottur-Harihar, Hubli-Karwar and Raichur-Gadag new railway lines.

(b) None of these proposals is included in the Railways' programme

of construction of new lines for the Third Plan.

(c) Construction of 158 miles of new lines falling in Mysore State has been included in the Third Plan and has been taken up. Work in respect of Bangalore-Salem Railway line is in progress.

Shipping Services

1375. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of freight carried by Indian ships during 1962-63 so far in (i) coastal trade and (ii) overseas trade; and

(b) the gross foreign exchange earned from overseas trade by Indian vessels during this period?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Claims registered in Southern Railway

1376. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims registered in the Keraia Region of the Southern Railway in 1962 and 1963 so far and the total amount of these claims;

(b) the number of claims settled; and

(c) the number of claims that are pending disposal for two years, one year, six months, and three months respectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). As Railways do not maintain claims statistics on state-wise basis, the information is not being furnished.

Loan to Agricultural Societies

1377. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Community Develop-

ment and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by the Reserve Bank for agricultural societies in the country since the Emergency was proclaimed, State-wise;

(b) the amount actually distributed to the agriculturists during the same period;

(c) whether any special loan facilities for the foodgrain growers have been provided; and

(d) if not, the alternative machinery to advance loans to the foodgrain producers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India does not sanction loans directly to agricultural societies, but provides financial accommodation to State Co-operative Banks by fixing credit limits every year on behalf of the various central cooperative banks affiliated to them which in turn finance the agricultural societies. A statement showing credit limits sanctioned to the State Cooperative Banks in 1962-63 and in 1963-64 (upto 5th November, 1963) and amounts drawn by them laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2071] 63]. The amounts distributed to the agriculturists by the societies are not available.

(c) The short term credit limits referred to above are given to the co-operative banks at a concessional rate of 2 per cent below the bank rate and are available for financing seasonal agricultural operations and cover the requirements of foodgrains growers also.

(d) Does not arise.

Co-operative Sugar Factory

1378. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has

been received from the people of Anegundi, Kamalpur to give them a licence to start a Co-operative Sugar Factory near about Hampi Vijaya Nagar; and

(b) if so, when; and the action Central Government propose to take?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The points mentioned in the representation received in September, 1963 will be given due consideration while taking a decision this month on the application of this Cooperative.

Cheap Protein Factory

1379. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a factory for producing cheap protein;

(b) if so, when this project will be taken in hand and whether offer has been received from any foreign country or countries to collaborate in this venture?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Two plants for the manufacture of protein-rich edible groundnut flour have been set up, one each at Bombay and Coimbatore, through the joint collaboration of the Government of India, the UNICEF and two private oil mills. There is also a proposal, which is in the preliminary stages of consideration, for the development and popularisation of a low-cost protein-rich food for weaning and pre-school children with assistance from the UNICEF and the World Food Programme.

Railway Bridge in Assam

**1380. { Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erection of the Subansiri River Railway Bridge in Assam has been completed;

(b) if so, when, and at what cost; and

(c) the salient features of this bridge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Not yet. Erection of all the girders is expected to be completed during this month. The cost of the bridge is about Rs. 123 lakhs. Of this the supply and erection of the girders alone cost about Rs. 42 lakhs.

(c) The bridge consists of 13 spans of 200 feet girders to metre gauge main line standard for a single line M.G. track. The piers have deep well foundations and are designed to withstand broad gauge main line loading.

Tripura-Assam Postal Service

1381. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postal service between Assam and Tripura had been dislocated in the second week of October 1963 owing to flooding of the Kawingarj-Agartala road; and

(b) if so, the period for which the mail service was suspended/dislocated?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. Incessant rains on the 7th October, 1963 caused heavy flood in certain parts of Tripura dislocating postal service between Assam and Tripura. Landslides and damage to bridges and culverts had paralysed all vehicular traffic for a few days and airlifting of mails was also not possible on two days.

(b) Mail Motor Service could not operate between Agartala and Telia-

mura from 7th to 9th October 1963 and between Teliamura and Dharma-nagar from 7th to 10th October 1963. Mails could not be airlifted on the 7th and 8th October, 1963. The road became fit for vehicular traffic from 11th October and all Mail Motor Services resumed operations from that date.

Distance Measuring Equipment at Airports

1382. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi airports will be installed with distance measuring equipments to enable aircraft in flight to know the exact distance to the air terminal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): Yes, Sir, as and when the equipment conforming to the latest specifications becomes available.

Electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section

1383. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the work relating to electrification of the Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section of Central Railway; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) (i) Abstract Estimate amounting to Rs. 18.13 crores has been sanctioned for the electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval section.

(ii) Civil Engineering survey of the section has been completed and removal of infringements involving slewing of tracks in certain locations, modification to platforms and covered sheds, shifting of water columns, raising of foot/road over bridges etc. is nearing completion.

(iii) Prepegging plans for 25 kV overhead equipment have been finalised. Tenders for the supply and erection of OHE on section Igatpuri to Nandgaon will be invited shortly.

(iv) Typical signalling plans and circuit diagrams have been prepared while plans for modification to low high tension overhead aerial lines are under preparation.

(v) Power supply arrangements have been finalised with the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

(b) The electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval section is being planned in 2 phases. Igatpuri-Nandgaon—Phase I is expected to be completed by March 1966 and Nandgaon to Bhusaval—Phase II by December 1966.

Development of Forests

1384. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance was given in 1962-63 or is proposed to be given in 1963-64 to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of forests in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 59.34 lakhs as loan and Rs. 18.42 lakhs as grant was sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh for the State Forestry and Soil Conservation schemes during 1962-63. A sum of Rs. 83 lakhs as loan and Rs. 17.30 lakhs as grant has been allotted for 1963-64. In addition, a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned during 1962-63 and a sum

of Rs. 5 lakhs has been administratively approved for 1963-64 for the centrally sponsored scheme 'Plantation of fast growing species'.

Schools for Railway Employees in U.P.

1385. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools for imparting general instructions to the children of the Railway employees run by the Railway department in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the standard upto which education is imparted to the children in those schools?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) 102.

(b) Intermediate Colleges	2
High Schools	4
Primary Schools	96

Automatic Telephones in U.P.

1386. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of automatic telephones in Uttar Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of such telephones to be installed during 1963-64 and the places in Uttar Pradesh where they will be installed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 20,730.

(b) (i) 4,300.

(ii) A statement showing the names of places in Uttar Pradesh where these telephones will be installed is laid on the Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2076/63].

Chupra Kacheri Station

1387. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the boundary wall built recently at Chupra Kacheri Station (N.E.) with kachha drainage has resulted in accumulation of water on the roads specially on feeder roads leading to the station;

(b) whether Government are aware that even a medium and mild shower makes the road impassable and passengers have to wade through knee-deep water to go to the station; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the defects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, the boundary wall which has been constructed to prevent further encroachment of railway land does not cause accumulation of water, as a drain has been provided outside the wall.

(b) As the road side land is used by buses for parking and as a terminus, it has become difficult for the Railway to maintain the road properly. The Railway has repeatedly urged the Civil authorities to get the area cleared but without any effect.

(c) It has been decided to relinquish the road to the State Government for its proper maintenance.

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में तार और टेलीफोन सेवाएँ

१३८८. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या डाक और तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में तार और टेलीफोन सेवा के बारे में कोई विशेष योजना क्रियान्वित कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ।

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) से (ग). अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ के बीच, उस क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त टेलीफोन और तार परिपथ ले जाने के लिए एक नई ट्रंक लाइन बनाई जा रही है जिसकी अनुमानित लागत २,८५,००० रुपये है ।

Development of Horticulture

1389. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grant and loan to be given during 1963-64 to Punjab State for the development of horticulture?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Punjab Government have intimated that they are not likely to require any Central assistance by way of loan or grant for the development of horticulture during 1963-64.

Purchases by Posts and Telegraphs

1390. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to keep for over four years a gazetted officer in-charge of a Unit of P&T where over a lakh of rupees are spent yearly towards purchase of spare parts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The amount spent on spare parts in a P&T Unit does not affect the period of stay of a Gazetted Officer in-charge of the Unit.

Gazetted Officers are not ordinarily to continue in the same station for a period exceeding four years. If, however, during this period or in continua-

tion thereof, an officer is transferred or promoted to another post in the same station, he can be retained in that station for a period not exceeding six years. These orders have, however, been held in abeyance till the 31st March, 1964 due to emergency in order to minimise expenditure on transfer T.A.

(b) Does not arise.

Teleprinter Operators

1391. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *per capita* turn-over per hour of teleprinter operators in various Telegraph Offices in India has gone down after 1st April 1962;

(b) whether this was due to the introduction of the 'incentive system' in April 1962; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the turn-over?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey by Forest Research Institute

1392. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Forest Research Institute has made any survey of the forest produce industries of the different States; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the survey report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. However, a survey of the forest based industries was made by this Ministry in 1958 with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organisation as part of their regional study for the Asia-Pacific

Region. The results thereof were incorporated in a publication entitled *Timber Trends Study for the Far East*.

(b) Copies of the publication have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

World Bank Loan for Telephone Plant

1393. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has sanctioned a loan of 42 million dollars for constructing a telephone plant; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No. The loan of 42 million dollars from the International Development Association is for the purchase of equipment for the telecommunication development during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Some orders have already been placed and in some cases tenders have been invited.

Rice Production

1394. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the production programme of rice for the next 3 years of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Rice is receiving attention in the Third Plan in the overall programme of increasing foodgrains production through application of improved agricultural practices including use of fertilizers and green manures, etc. The production programme of rice for the last three years of the Third Five Year

Plan and steps taken in this direction are as follows:—

(i) Intensive rice cultivation programme has been taken up under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Raipur District in Madhya Pradesh, Shahabad District in Bihar, Thanjavur District in Madras, West Godavri District in Andhra Pradesh, Allepy and Palghat District in Kerala, Bhandara District in Maharashtra, Sambalpur District in Orissa, Burdwan District in West Bengal, Marjya District in Mysore and Cachar District in Assam.

(ii) A package of improved practices will be taken up in forty important rice growing districts possessing high potentiality for increasing rice production.

(iii) Japanese method of paddy cultivation will be further popularised.

(iv) The demonstration centres at Ranaghat (Nadia District, West Bengal), Chakuli (Sambalpur District, Orissa), Arrah (Bihar) and Vyara (Surat District, Gujarat) opened in collaboration with the Government of Japan will be utilised for giving training to selected farmers and extension workers in the use of Japanese implements and technique for rice cultivation.

Travel Concessions to Foreign Students

1395. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway travel concessions to parties of foreign students have since been revived; and

(b) if so, since when and the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Yes.

(b) From 1-11-1963, students of educational institutions of foreign countries when travelling in parties of not less than 15 (excluding escorts) and foreign students studying in India when travelling for educational purposes to visit historical or other places of importance during vacation, are granted the concession of first class travel on payment of second class mail fares, second class travel on payment of third class mail fares and third class travel on half third class mail fares.

मत्स्य-पालन का विकास

१३९६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६२-६३ और १९६३-६४ में अब तक मत्स्यपालन के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पंजाब राज्य को कितना धन दिया गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री ० म० यामस) : वर्ष १९६२-६३ में भारत सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार को राज्य की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मछली पालन के विकास के लिए १,०२,००० रु० की राशि केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी थी। १९६३-६४ में इन योजनाओं के लिए दी गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता के आंकड़े वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद प्राप्त होंगे।

Over-bridge at Motihari Railway Station

1397. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to construct an over-bridge at Motihari Railway Station (NER) is under consideration for a long time; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to take to expedite its construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). As the State Government has not agreed to bear the cost of construction of the foot over-bridge for the use of the public, the proposal has been dropped.

Travelling Ticket Examiners

1398. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Travelling Ticket Examiners are empowered to issue tickets and permit passengers to travel in trains; and

(b) if so, whether this system is in vogue in all zonal Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Travelling Ticket Examiners are not empowered to issue ordinary tickets or to permit passengers to travel in trains without proper tickets. They are, however, authorised to issue excess fare tickets in the following cases;

- (i) on the authority of "Certificate of permission" obtained by passengers from Guards of the trains;
- (ii) when a passenger wants to extend his journey;
- (iii) when a passenger desires to change to a higher class;
- (iv) when a passenger voluntarily informs the Travelling Ticket Examiner of his inability to purchase ticket;
- (v) when a passenger is detected travelling without a ticket or with an improper ticket.

(b) Yes.

Rice and Paddy Trade with Nepal

1399. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade in rice and paddy between Nepal and India is to be placed on a Governmental basis; and

(b) if so, whether any details have been worked out?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Woman Social Education Organiser

1400. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to abolish the post of woman Social Education Organiser; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Casual Workers

1401. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is paying lesser rate of daily wages to their casual workers than paid by other undertakings and establishments of Central Government in the same area to the casual workers employed by them; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Normally there is no difference between the

rates of wages paid to casual labour governed by the Minimum Wages Act (Central) employed on Railways and similar labour employed by other Undertakings and Establishments of Central Government. With regard to others no such uniform rates have been prescribed by the Central Government. On the Railways such labour are remunerated at the prevalent local rates.

Postal Forms

1402. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kapur Singh;
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still a great shortage of postal forms in post offices in general and in Kangra and other adjoining Districts of Punjab in particular;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is only one press where they are printed at present; and

(c) whether Government propose to get them printed, circle-wise, and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The three Government Presses at Aligarh, Calcutta and Nasik as well as a number of private presses are engaged for printing P & T forms.

(c) Non-essential forms are even now printed circle-wise and also essential forms when the Government Presses are unable to meet the requirements of the Circles.

P. & T. Offices

1403. Shri Rishang Keishang: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Post, Telegraph and Public Call Offices in Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and NEFA; and

(b) the non-returnable contribution, rent and guarantee paid by each of the Government of Manipur, Nagaland, NEFA and Tripura for the offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a)

As on 31-10-1963			
	Post offices	Telegraph Offices	Public Call offices
Manipur	182	8	8
Nagaland	24	5	3
Tripura	216	19	12
NEFA	33	10	6

(b)
Non-returnable contribution paid for Post Offices for, 1962-'63

	Rs. nP.
Manipur	14,942.50
Nagaland	Nil
NEFA	6,844.32
Tripura	23,085.58

*The amount of non returnable contribution for the current financial year will be assessed at the end of the year.

Information relating to Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Railway Time Table

1404. Shri Anjanappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pages were missing from the English edition of the Northern Railway Time Table sold out to the general public valid for the period commencing from 1st October, 1963;

(b) whether any such complaints were brought to the notice of the

Public Relations Office of the Northern Railway; and

(c) the action taken by the relevant authorities to withdraw these defective copies of Time Table from sale and to reprint correct copies and also action against the Printing Press?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Out of the first lot of 75,000 copies of Northern Railway's English Time-Table in force from 1st October, 1963 printed and supplied for sale, twenty-six copies were found defective in that there were some pages missing and some duplicate, the error having crept in during binding which is a manual operation.

(b) Complaints in this regard were received by the Chief Operating Superintendent, Northern Railway.

(c) Immediately on receipt, the defective copies were replaced by good ones and the printer was simultaneously asked to correct or replace them. Instructions were also issued to exercise stricter check over binding arrangements to avoid a recurrence.

Wool Grading

1405. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to develop, expand and modernise wool grading and woollen manufacture; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to obtain superior breeds of sheep, like Marino from Australia?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) the following steps have been taken to develop, expand and modernise wool grading and woollen manufacture in the country;

I. Wool Grading

(i) In order to provide trained personnel for undertaking the work of wool grading, a training centre in

wool grading has been started at Jodhpur.

(ii) A programme for large scale sheep shearing and wool grading has been taken up in Rajasthan which contributes 45% of the wool produced in the country. During the Third Plan, it is proposed to establish 10 large scale wool grading centres in Rajasthan.

Two wool grading centres have already been established one at Navalgarh and the second at Jodhpur, where facilities have been provided for grading of wool.

II. Woollen Manufacture

It has been decided to draw up comprehensive and phased plan for rehabilitation and modernisation of the woollen industry with the assistance of an expert team from the International Wool Secretariat.

(b) Attempts are being made to obtain superior breeds of sheep from various countries. During the next six months about 500 sheep of different breeds from New Zealand and 400 Soviet Marino Sheep from U.S.S.R. are proposed to be imported. The Marino sheep from Australia cannot be imported as there is an embargo on their export outside that country.

रेलवे पास

१४०६. { श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समस्त भारत में निःशुल्क यात्रा करने के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को रेलवे पास (जो इस समय भी प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं) जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जो न तो निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि हैं और न ही प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारी हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों को किस आधार पर पास जारी किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामःवामी): (क) ६००।

(ख) ४२।

(ग) अफसरों को पास इसलिए दिये गये हैं कि जब उन्हें सरकारी काम से यात्रा करनी हो, तो उनका इस्तमाल करें।

गैर रेलवे संगठनों-व्यक्तियों को रेलवे पास राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कामों में सुविधा पहुंचाने का उद्देश्य से दिये गये हैं, विशेष रूप से सामाजिक या सांस्कृतिक महत्व के ऐसे कामों के लिए जिनमें इस तरह की सरकारी सहायता देना उचित समझा जाता है।

Tele-Equipment Manufacturing Plant

1407. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import a new type of automatic telephone exchange equipment and to set up a plant for the manufacture of this equipment in India;

(b) if so, whether tenders have been invited and received for this purpose; and

(c) the decision taken on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No decision has yet been taken.

Development of Forests in Punjab

1408. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance was given in 1962-63 or is proposed to be

given in 1963-64 to the Government of Punjab for the development of forests in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Central financial assistance to States for State Plan Schemes is released only by main heads of development, not scheme-wise or for group of schemes together. The Central assistance to the States for the development of "Forests" is released under the Development Head "Forests and Soil Conservation".

(b) A statement showing the information with regard to the Central assistance given to the Government of Punjab for Forests and Soil Conservation development schemes during 1962-63 and that allocated for 1963-64 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2073/63].

P. & T. Employees in Punjab

1409. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in Punjab Circle; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees among them?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2074/63].

Financial Assistance to Punjab

1410. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Union Government to the Gov-

ernment of Punjab for development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries during the Third Five Year Plan Period; and

(b) the amount actually spent by the Punjab Government during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing information in regard to the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Punjab for animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries development schemes and the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government during 1961-62 and 1962-63 and that allocated for 1963-64, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1075/63].

Averted Railway Accident

1411. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cabin-man of West Katihar Station averted what would have been a fearful railway head-on collision by his prudence and presence of mind as he brought the two trains viz., 37 UP Allahabad Passenger and 3 Up Assam Mail to a halt on the 6th June, 1963 at 16.30 hrs.; and

(b) if so, the name of the Cabin-man and whether he has been given any reward?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Sidings

1412. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation is getting a favoured treatment at the cost of other private mine owners in the matter of allotment of Railway siding facilities

in the Barajamda iron ore mining sector, S.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

१४१३. श्री कछवाय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर नर्मदा नदी पर कितने स्थायी तथा अस्थायी पुल हैं; और

(ख) उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन खर्च होता है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्रों (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों में नर्मदा नदी पर कोई स्थायी पुल नहीं है। इस नदी पर दो स्थायी पुल हैं, एक राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग संस्था ७ (बनारस-कन्याकुमारी सड़क) में निहमड़ा-घाट पर और दूसरा राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग संस्था ३ (आगरा-बैरठ सड़क) में कालघाट पर। इसके अलावा इस नदी के ऊपर राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग संस्था २६ (सागीर-ताडोम सड़क) में ब्राह्मणराट पर एक और स्थायी पुल बनाया जा रहा है। इस पुल के अगले वर्ष के शुरू में नैपथ्य हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) चूंकि राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों पर पुलों की देखभाल पर होने वाला खर्च अलग नहीं रखा जाता है बल्कि समस्त राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों की देखभाल के खर्च में शामिल किया जाता है, अतः इस खर्च की राशि अलग बताना संभव नहीं है।

Development of Dairy Industry

1414. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-Governmental Committee for the World Food-stuffs Programmes of the F.A.O. at its recent meeting in Rome approved a project for the development of dairy industry in India;

(b) if so, the cost and outline of this project; and

(c) the F.A.O.'s contribution to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A note is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2076/63].

बस्तर जिले को दिया गया चावल

१४१५. { श्री लखमू भवानी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किगत दो वर्षों में बस्तर जिले की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए कितना चावल केन्द्रीय खाद्य भंडार से बस्तर जिले को दिया गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : केन्द्रीय

खाद्य भण्डार से खाद्यान्न राज्य सरकारों को दिया जाता है और वे अपने जिलों को उनकी आवश्यकता अनुसार उसे बांटती हैं।

३१ अक्टूबर, १९६३ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिले हुए चावल में से २,४१६ मीट्रिक टन चावल बस्तर जिले को उचित मूल्य पर बेचने वाली दुकानों द्वारा वितरण के लिए दिया। उससे पहिले अर्थात् ३१ अक्टूबर, १९६२ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में राज्य सरकार ने कुल ८८ मीट्रिक टन चावल उस चावल में से दिया था जो कि

राज्य में ही प्राप्त किये गये धान से निकाल गया था।

Houses for P. and T. Employees

1416. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for housing of postal employees in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the amount that has actually been spent for the purpose; and

(c) whether it is a fact that houses are not being built in big towns like Ahmedabad even after the necessary land has been acquired?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Rs. 2,35,500.

(b) Rs. 1,48,335.

(c) No.

Meeting of Experts on Agricultural Projections

1417. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 37 on the 19th November, 1963 and state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government in connection with the meeting of Experts on Agricultural Projections held under the aegis of F.A.O.;

(b) the details of recommendations made for future work;

(c) a resume of the report adopted; and

(d) other concrete achievements of the meet?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 6,700 (including bills awaiting settlement).

(b) and (c). Two statements are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2077/63].

(d) The meeting provided a very useful opportunity for exchange of views on the methods to be followed in agricultural projections. The experience gained by participating in the deliberations of the meeting is of immense help to the Indian experts in their work.

Quotas of Gur for States

1418. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quotas of gur allotted to different States this year; and

(b) the principles followed in allotment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Import quotas of gur allotted to various States for the months of November and December, 1963 are as under:—

State/region	Import Quotas allotted (Tonnes)	
	November, 63	December, 63
Assam .	1,100	700
Gujarat .	5,600	10,500
Kerala .	1,000	1,600
Madras .	100	..
Madhya Pradesh	2,000	2,500
Maharashtra .	3,000	3,500
Mysore .	400	400
Orissa .	1,000	1,000
Punjab .	6,000	6,000
Rajasthan .	3,350	5,000
West Bengal .	5,100	6,000
Delhi .	1,000	2,000
TOTAL . . .	29,650	39,200

(b) Quotas were allotted on the basis of data available on inter-State movement of gur during the respective months in the past two years and availability for export reported by the surplus States.

Fokker Friendship Service

1419. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend Fokker Friendship air services during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, on which routes;

(c) whether it is a fact that Fokker Friendship Service to Agartala has recently been withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As soon as Amritsar, Imphal, Patna and Lilabari airfields are ready for F-27 operations, the Corporation has plans to introduce the following Fokker Friendship services:—

1. Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu - Srinagar.
2. Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar - Imphal.
3. Delhi - Lucknow-Allahabad-Benaras-Patna-Calcutta.
4. Calcutta - Gauhati-Tezpur-Jorhat-Lilabari-Mohanbari.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Aircraft routing had to be changed for operational reasons arising out of the loss of one Viscount aircraft in an accident and this necessitated discontinuance of the Agartala service.

Import of Foodgrains

1420. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of reduction in the import of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The need for import arises from the deficit in the indigenous supply and the pressing urgency of an expeditious build-up of our buffer stocks. So long as these factors prevail imports are inescapable though efforts are constantly being made to keep them to the minimum.

Mangalore Port

1421. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 475 on the 3rd September, 1963 and state the steps taken to implement the report of the Technical Advisory Committee appointed by Government?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The function of the Technical Advisory Committee is to scrutinise the lay-out and design for the harbour and to advise on other important technical matters relating to the project. The Committee held its first meeting in March 1963 and approved the site of the harbour and the broad details of the project. The Committee recommended that all preliminary works such as land acquisition, construction of quarters, site offices, and the experimental dredging cut in the outer channel might be undertaken immediately. The contract for experimental dredging was awarded in October 1963 and the work has been completed. Land acquisition is in progress. Work relating to construction of quarters, site offices, internal roads have been sanctioned.

Fishing Industries

1422. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing industries included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of industries earmarked for each State;

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(c) the number already in existence in each State; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the remaining schemes during the present plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) While the III Five Year Plan was designed to develop facilities and capacity for the exploitation of our fisheries resources, the setting up of fishing industries was not an integral part of the Plan and was to be left to private enterprise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Fish and Fish-Oil Industry

1423. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for setting up a large-scale industry for fish and fish-oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a large scale industry specifically for fish and fish oil.

Institute for Study of Marine Technology

1424. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the possibility of establishing an institute for the study of marine technology as a part of the fishing harbour at Ponani in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the result of enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The possibilities of establishing a fishing harbour or Ponani are still being explored. However, the question of setting up an Institute for the study of marine technology has no relevance in this context.

Organic Manures

1425. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the vast potentiality of urban industrial wastes for utilization as organic manures; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their fuller and effective utilization?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2078(63).*]

Air Services

1426. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ranchi, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai have no air transport connection with Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta and also amongst themselves; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide the necessary air connections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) The Indian Airlines have provided air services connecting Ranchi and Rourkela to Calcutta. With effect from 1st February, 1964, they expect to operate a service on the route Calcutta [Jamshedpur] Rourkela [Raipur] Nagpur [Jubbulpore] three times a week on an experimental basis. This service will provide air connections for Bhilai which is about 20 miles from Raipur. There is no proposal at present to provide any air service to Durgapur.

Engineers in the Indian Railways

1427. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the current required strength in all grades of the Mechanical and Civil Engineers on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether the Railways are running short of the required strength; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to have the required number recruited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a), 1350 Civil Engineers. 630 Mechanical Engineers.

(b) While Railways have the full complement of Mechanical Engineering Officers, the number of Civil Engineering Officers available is 1300 as against 1350 posts, representing a shortage of 50.

(c) The requisite number of officers have already been recruited to make good this shortage and are currently undergoing training. They will become available for working posts within 6 months on completion of their training.

Cochin Port

1428. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an open berth at Cochin Port for handling coal and ore:

(b) if so, whether its design has been prepared; and

(c) the estimated cost of this berth and when the work will commence?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated cost of the berth is about Rs. 84 lakhs. The work will commence as soon as the estimate is sanctioned by Government.

India-East German Shipping Service

1429. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and East Germany have entered into an agreement for the establishment of a joint regular shipping service between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement and the proposed frequency of the service?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As a result of discussions held recently between the Director General of Shipping and the Delegation of the German Democratic Republic it has been decided to organise a joint regular shipping line between the sea ports of the two countries.

(b). The main terms agreed to, which will be on reciprocal basis, are:

(i) most favoured nation treatment for the ships of both the countries together with their crews and cargoes; and

(ii) equality in respect of freight earnings. The frequency and other questions pertaining to the operation of the service will be decided after discussion between the competent authorities as specified in the exchange of letters between the two parties.

Railway Line from Dindigul to Gundalur in Madras

1430. Shri Malachami: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineering or any other survey was undertaken for the construction of railway line from Dindigul to Gundalur in Madras State:

(b) if so, whether there is any likelihood of undertaking the construction work in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for a metre gauge line from Dindigul to Gundalur were carried out in 1946-48.

(b) No.

(c) The estimated cost of construction of the line in 1948 was about Rs. 193 lacs and the line was not financially justified. The line is not included in the list of new lines to be constructed in the Third Plan.

Loot cases on Shikohabad-Tundla Section

1431. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of loot on the goods or passenger trains between Shikohabad and Tundla on the Northern Railway during this year so far and the amount of loss in each case; and

(b) the number of cases where the Railway staff was looted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) and (b). Only one case of loot of a wrist watch belonging to a Guard working on a goods train was reported. The value of the watch has been estimated at Rs. 135 besides the loss of Re. 1 in cash.

I. A. C.

**1432. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Morarka:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation allows any persons other than I.A.C. personnel to travel free;

(b) if so, the number and names of such persons allowed free passage during 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963; and

(c) the total amount for which such free travel vouchers were issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Indian Airlines allows free/concessional passages for purposes of Public relations and publicity contacts. Under International Air Transport Association Regulation the Corporation also grants free/rebated passages to personnel of other airlines and their wives and agents on reciprocal basis.

(b) The number of free/rebated passages allowed during the years 1960, 1961, 1962 and upto 30th September in 1963 are as follows:—

	I-I-60 to 31-12-60	I-I-61 to 31-12-61	I-I-62 to 31-12-62	I-I-63 to 30-9-63
Interline c ntacts Agents	966 680	1368 705	1578 737	1282 568
Public relations and Pub- licity contact	103	85	98	64

It will involve considerable labour to go through the records of the past four years to prepare a list of persons to whom such passages were given.

(c) No separate account of the value of the free/rebated passages allowed is being maintained by the Corporation and it will involve considerable time and labour to compile the data after pricing the free or rebated passages given from time to time.

दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब

१४३३. श्री कछवाय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब साधारण जनता को विमान में सैर करने के लिए जी सेवा चला रहा था, वह बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इसकी पुनः प्रारम्भ करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) से (ग) . जी नहीं । दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब पहले की तरह सर्गमों से काम कर रहा है, लेकिन इसके जराये इण्डियन एयर फोर्स के कैंडटों की ट्रेनिंग के लिए पूरी तरह इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं । इसलिए इसके पास हवाई जहाज में सैर कराने के लिए फिलहाल कोई जायद जराये नहीं हैं ।

जब भी क्लब के पास ज्यादा जराये मुयस्सर हों इसको ग्राम लोगों को हवाई जहाज में सैर कराने की पूरी आजादी है ।

Price of Sugar

1434. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum price of sugar announced by Government in October, 1963 is based on the cost of production in the respective regions;

(b) if so, the cost of production of sugar in each region; and

(c) the profit per maund of sugar allowed to the industry while fixing the price for each region?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The maximum ex-factory prices of sugar notified by Government vide GSR 1782 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 18th November 1963 are based on estimates. The cost of

production in each region can be determined only after the crushing season is over in April and duration and recovery are known.

(c) This is included in the 12 per cent return on employed capital allowed by the Tariff Commission under cost schedules published in its 1959 Report on Cost Structure of Sugar and Fair Price payable to the Industry. This return covers certain expenses such as interest on borrowed capital, bonus, gratuity, managing agents' commission, etc., and also includes the margin of profit to the industry.

हिन्दी सहायक

१४३५. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के हिन्दी सहायकों के पद असंयुक्त पद माने जाते हैं और उनको स्थायी करने से पहले उनसे लिखित घोषणा करा ली जाती है कि वे अन्य शाखाओं में पदोन्नति या स्थानान्तरण के हकदार नहीं होंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सहायकों को स्थायी करने के बाद भी पदोन्नति करके या अन्यथा दूसरी शाखाओं में नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव का क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) हिन्दी सहायकों के पद अपरर्जित पद (excluded posts) हैं, इसलिये हिन्दी सहायकों की तरफकी उन पदों पर नहीं की जाती जो रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। लेकिन अन्य अपरर्जित पदों पर हिन्दी सहायकों की तरफकी देने पर कोई रोक नहीं है। प्रश्न में जिस घोषणा का उल्लेख किया गया है, ऐसी कोई घोषणा उनसे नहीं ली जाती।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Air India's Inaugural Flights

1436. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selecting invitees to travel on Air India's inaugural flights;

(b) by whom the selection is made; and

(c) the names of persons who have been invited to travel on more than one inaugural flight in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The criteria for selecting invitees to travel on Air-India's inaugural flights are commercial importance to the Corporation, publicity and public relations, goodwill and prestige considerations.

The persons invited are from commercial firms and organisations, representatives of travel agents, representatives of other airlines, the Press and Indian and foreign Government officials and Government representatives.

(b) The selections are made by the Management, in consultation with the Managers of the various sales areas.

(c). It is not considered advisable to give this information as it might result in loss of goodwill and thereby affect the interests of the national carrier.

Import of Power Tillers

1437. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov

ernment propose to utilise a part of the Yen credit for importing power tillers from Japan;

(b) if so the amount proposed to be so utilised and the number of power tillers proposed to be imported; and

(c) the total licensed and actual capacity for the manufacture of power tillers in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b). It is proposed to import about 600 power tillers at a total cost of about Rs. 40 lakhs. The exact allocation to be made for the purpose is, however, still under consideration.

(c) The licensed capacity for manufacture of power tillers in India is 27,000 a year. However, actual production has not yet started.

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों को
ओवर-टाइम भत्ता**

१४३८. { श्री बड़े :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा
श्री बेसरा :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री राम सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री उटिया :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री ह० च० सोय :
श्री जशवन्त मेहता :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध

योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों से दिन में आठ घंटे से अधिक इयूटी ली जाती है और उनको कोई ओवर-टाइम भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० बामस) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को, जब कि उन्हें किसी एक विशेष दिन आठ घंटे अधिक कार्य करना पड़ता है, उस के लिए ओवर-टाइम भत्ता दिया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों के तन

१४३९. { श्री बड़े :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बेसरा :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री राम सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री उटिया :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री ह० च० सोय :
श्री जशवन्त मेहता :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिः वेतन-मान में कुछ कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं उनको वह वेतन-मान नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ० म० धामस) : (क) ३०-११-१९६३ की स्थिति ।

श्रेणी १ (राजपत्रित)	१४
श्रेणी २ (राजपत्रित)	२६
श्रेणी २ (अराजपत्रित)	६
श्रेणी ३	५३५
श्रेणी ४	६४५
पोर्ट-टाइम ऑफिस स्टाफ	१३४०
कुल	२५६६

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

१४४०. { श्री बड़े :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :
श्री बंसरा :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री यु० ब० सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री उटिया :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री ह० च० सोय :
श्री जशबन्त मेहता :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों पर कारखाना अधिनियम लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ० म० धामस) : (क) जी नहीं । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की केन्द्रीय डेरी ७ दिसम्बर, १९५६ से भारतीय कारखाना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड है । परन्तु अधिनियम की धारायें ५१, ५४, ५५ तथा ५८ योजना के उन कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होती जो कि ऐसा कार्य करते हैं जिसका सम्बन्ध दुग्ध प्रक्रिया तथा दुग्ध पदार्थों से है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Railway Stations in Agra

1441. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Railway stations in Agra including Raja-ki-mandi the accommodation and the standard of the waiting rooms for each class is far from adequate; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve things in this respect in view of the large number of tourists who come to see historical monuments in and around Agra?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Halt at Ithithanam

1442. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of establishing a railway halt at Ithithanam between Changanacheri and Chingavanom railway stations in the Quilon-Ernakulam railway will be taken up;

(b) whether there is any proposal to shift the location of the halt from the central place originally decided upon; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The work has been included in 1963-64 Works Programme. Necessary materials are being collected and the work is expected to be taken up shortly.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Darbhangra-Jainagar Railway Line

1443. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rails on the Darbhanga-Jainagar and the Sakri-Nirmali sections are of utterly low standard and the railway engines used are also of low class; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to replace the rails and engines by higher class capacities to accelerate the speed of the trains running on these two railway sections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is, however, a proposal to relay the existing rails on Darbhanga-Jaynagar section with heavier rails and work is likely to be taken in hand in 1964-65, subject to availability of rails. More powerful locomotives will be used on Darbhanga-Jaynagar section after relaying is completed and bridges are

strengthened. Work on the bridges is in hand.

Sakri Junction

1444. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the platform of the Sakri junction (N.E. Railway) is uncovered and the passengers coming and going from the Jainagar and the Nirmali stations sides have to wait in the open and face all the inclemencies of weather; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The passenger platform at Sakri Junction is not covered but a waiting hall exists for the facility of waiting passengers.

(b) The proposal to provide cover over the platform is under consideration of the Railway administration.

Station between Gadawara and Bohani

1445. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received pleading for the construction of a station between Gadawara and Bohani and between Bohani and Kereli on the Central Railway;

(b) whether the said representations have been considered; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Night-Duty Allowance to Station Masters

1446. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the criteria for fixation of night-duty allowance being given to Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters

and the number of Stations on which it is given in respect of broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge lines, separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): In terms of Railway Board's instructions, the weightage for night duty is admissible to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters working between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. at Stations on the various sections of Railways where the density of traffic for a day (24 hours) is not less than what is indicated in the yard-stick given below:

Station Masters are in receipt of night duty allowance are given below;

Railways	Number of Stations		
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge
Central . .	480	11	..
Northern . .	436	71	19
Eastern . .	333	..	..
North Eastern . .	..	183	..
Northeast Frontier . .	..	169	..
Southern . .	335	445	..
South Eastern	286	..	14
Western . .	220	262	..
	2090	1141	33

B. G. Double Line Sections:—dealing with a minimum of 20 trains each way based on the current Passenger Time-table and the goods train power plan|capacity.

B. G. Single Line Sections:—dealing with a minimum of 10 trains each way based on the current Passenger Time-table and the goods train power plan|capacity.

M. G. Double Line Sections:—dealing with a minimum of 16 trains each way based on the current Passenger Time-table and the goods train power plan|capacity.

M. G. Single Line Sections:—dealing with a minimum of 8 trains each way based on the current Passenger Time-table and the goods train power plan|capacity.

Note.—A review should be undertaken every time there is a change in the Passenger Time-table and/or power plan|capacity in order to assess whether any changes are necessitated based on this yard-stick.

2. The number of Stations at which the Station Masters and Assistant

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

LOCK-OUT IN LILLUAH WORKSHOP OF EASTERN RAILWAY

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The lock-out in Lilluah workshop of Eastern Railway and nonpayment of wages to the workmen.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): The statement runs to about 5 pages. I would be glad to read it if you so direct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It can be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Dasappa: I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 2060/63].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there are any questions to be put, I will allow them today at 5 O'clock.

Appraisal of Third
Five Year Plan

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में जो अकाल की
स्थिति है उस पर ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव
किया गया था . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been
referred to the Ministry.

?

12.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-
TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD
FIVE YEAR PLAN—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further con-
sideration of the following motion
moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the
5th December, 1963, namely:—

"That the 'Report on the Mid-
term Appraisal of the Third Five
Year Plan', laid on the Table of
the House on the 26th November,
1963, be taken into consideration."

Shri A. P. Jain.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the
attempt of the Government to place
before this House the mid-term Ap-
praisal of the Third Five Year Plan.
The discussion that has taken place in
the House, the headlines which it has
attracted in the press and the interest
which has been evoked in the public
is by itself an indication of the fact
that the public at large is very much
interested in the Plan.

Generally speaking, in all the dis-
cussion that has taken place, the need
for planning has been accepted—the
system of planned development
has been accepted. Of course,
there have been objections about the
shortfalls. There is only one Party
and that is the Swatantra Party
which has objected to the process of
Planning. I was present in the House
when an hon. Member, Mr. Tiwary
said that the Plan was a national
Plan and the two leading Members of
the Swatantra Party, Mr. Ranga
and Mr. Masani objected to it. The
voting at the last General Elections

will itself show whether it is a
national planning or it is only a
whimsical psychology of a Party
which has secured only a minority of
votes. Of all the organised Parties,
four Parties which secured about 70
per cent of the votes are for plan-
ning and it is only one Party, the
Swatantra Party which secured less
than 8 per cent of the votes, that is
opposed to planning.

Shri Ranga: They were the only
single largest Party in the Opposi-
tion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is too
much of noise in the House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Even the 8 per cent of votes are not
against planning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Members
who want to carry on the conversa-
tion may kindly go to the Lobby.

Shri A. P. Jain: Of the remaining
22 per cent of the votes of which we
do not have any record, I believe
that an overwhelming majority of
those voters were also in favour of
planning. Then, if this Plan is not
a national Plan, what other Plan can
be called a national Plan? We have
been doing our economic develop-
ment on the basis of planning during
the last 15 years and all over the
country it has a wide support. There-
fore, to say that this is not a national
Plan is something very strange. My
friend Mr. Masani draws his inspira-
tion, his philosophy, from the Western
countries and I want to make a
presentation to him of some of the re-
marks made by one of the leading eco-
nomists of the United States of Ame-
rica. Perhaps, that will appeal to
him. I refer to the remarks of W.W.
Rostow in his book *The Stages of
Economic Growth*. In this book, at
about 15 or 20 places, Mr. Rostow
has supported the concept of plan-
ning for India and for other under-
developed countries. I will not take
the time of the House by reading
out different portions of it. But I

will refer to only one of them. On page 137, he says :

"There is no reason in the world, for example, why Britain should not lift its eyes from fair shares and hire-purchase and focus, as a major national enterprise, on making a success of the Indian Third Five Year Plan on which operationally the future of the Commonwealth so largely depends."

These are words of one of the economists who have been born and brought up in a country of free enterprise. It, therefore, comes with ill-grace that after so much has been done under planning, the very existence, the very basis of planning should be questioned. Undoubtedly, there have been certain shortfalls. I do not agree with the Minister for Planning that the shortfalls are all marginal. Some of the shortfalls are quite substantial. Some are marginal in some the targets have been fulfilled. In particular, so far as railways are concerned and power projects are concerned, there has been considerable improvement; shipping also has done well and the social services, the technical education, the general education and health have not only achieved the targets, but they have done something more. Therefore, there is no necessity to take a very gloomy view. Of course, there are shortfalls. We must take a realistic view of the situation and we must try to remove the weaknesses of the Plan.

Of all the speakers that have spoken, nearly everyone of them has criticised the implementation of the Plan. A newspaper report recently has summed up what the Prime Minister is reported to have said at the meeting of the National Development Council. It says :

"Some time ago, the Chairman of the Planning Commission described its work as "brilliant"; if there was anything wrong, it was not in the Planning Commission, it was not with the

Planning Commission. It was the people who executed the Plan who were at fault: the village level worker, the block development officer, the district officer and the State Government—it is they who were responsible for the failure of the Plan."

This statement is only partially correct. I think, there is a little too much tendency to make a whipping boy of the official machinery. Undoubtedly, the official machinery has not come up to the expectations and of all the chapters in this mid-term Appraisal, I find that the chapter on Administration is the weakest.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I just say that that report is not a very correct report of what I said? It was a private meeting. Somebody probably got hold of that.

Shri A. P. Jain: I stand corrected. I was reading out from the newspaper.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I meant was, if I may repeat it, that the planning part was more or less correct, but the implementation of it was not correct. I was not blaming anybody particularly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Surely, the hon. Prime Minister was blaming somebody for wrong implementation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, I was blaming many persons.

Shri A. P. Jain: I think that mere tinkering with the problem will not do. It is not only the implementation at the lower level that needs examination, but the whole system of planning and the various organisations set up for planning at the top level also need examination.

At present, the Planning Commission is constituted of ten members. Out of these, two members, namely the chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister of Finance

[Shri A. J. Jain]

are persons who are concerned both with planning as also with implementation. The remaining eight members are concerned with the implementation.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The Home Minister is also there.

Shri A. P. Jain: What is the result of this? Take some of the important subjects relating to planning. There is the Minister of Agriculture and there is also the member for agriculture in the Planning Commission. Then, there is the Minister of Education, and there is a member for education in the Planning Commission. Obviously, the members of the Planning Commission are concerned only with policy, but the Ministers are concerned with both policy as also implementation. I think that it creates a sort of confusion, and one has to understand where the policy-making power of the Minister ends in and where the policy-making power of the members of the Planning Commission comes in.

I would like to refer to a remark by one of the top writers on political administration, namely Sir Henry Taylor who said:

"He who has in his hands the execution of measures, is in truth the very master of them."

That is to say, the policy-maker must be the man who implements the policy. The man who does the day-to-day administration must be the policy-maker. Throughout the history of the British parliamentary system, only on two occasions, attempts were made when policy was separated from actual administration. One was during the First World War when Mr. Lloyd George created a war Cabinet consisting of five or six Ministers, and those Ministers were concerned only with the policy-making, while the actual work of administration was left to the other Ministers. Mr. Churchill tried the same experiment

during the Second World War. Due to the imperatives of war, both these experiments worked successfully, but as soon as the imperatives of the war were over, the system could not work.

On this particular question of the intimate connection, the close nexus between policy and its implementation, there has been a lot of argument in Britain. Mr. Amery advocated the system that there must be two sets of Ministers, one to deal with policy and the other to deal with administrative matters. In this connection, I want to read out a remark by Mr. H. J. Laski in his book *Reflections on the Constitution* at pages 144-145. He says there:

"...no administrator will even apply policy creatively unless he is profoundly aware of the philosophy which underlies and drives along the decisions it is his business to impose. That is why it is so urgent not to separate, as Mr. Amery does, the Minister who looks to the future from the Minister who is concerned with the present. For the man who decides upon current affairs is, in fact, the man who shapes the future. He gives its form to the matrix upon which new ideas are to be stamped—and if he fails to prepare the form of matrix that is required, the new idea will be stamped upon it only with difficulty, and may fail to get stamped upon it at all."

Now, the point is this. After all, what is a policy? The policy is a line of thinking which connects sporadic acts undertaken in the administrative capacity. The policy may be a short-term one or a long-term one. But, in any event, a policy, whether it is a short-term one or a long-term one, grows from the actual working of the administration as it is carried on from day-to-day.

My submission is that this is a time when the top-level organisation of

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planning needs overhauling. I would submit that if a larger number of Ministers who are responsible for both policy and administration are very closely associated with the Planning Commission or, say, all the Ministers who deal with the economic departments are made members of the Planning Commission, and some two or three or four experts associated with them as members, the planning body would work more effectively. The non-minister members will do the work of coordination, the administration of Commission, conduct surveys, examinations and evaluations, if a Planning Commission which has to deal both with administration as also with policy-making is set up at the top, perhaps, the gap which today exists between policy-making and implementation may be narrowed and better results may be available.

I do not say this by way of criticism of any member of the Planning Commission. I have the highest respect for them as I have the highest respect for the Ministers. I believe that both the Education Minister and the member in charge of education in the Planning Commission are very able men. So are the Agriculture Minister and the member for agriculture in the Planning Commission. So, I am not saying this by way of individual criticism. It is only a question of policy relating to organization; how we can improve the system of planning. My opinion is that the system of planning needs overhauling not only at the village level or at the lower level but also at the highest level.

There is only one point more which I shall try to make out and that is about population. In this mid-term appraisal the problem of population has been rather scantily dealt with. There is an allocation of Rs. 27 crores for the whole Plan, and during the first three years, if everything goes all right, the total expenditure may be less than Rs. 9 crores, that is, only about 30 per cent of the Plan allocation.

There are some very interesting remarks in Appraisal and I shall refer to some of them. The report says:

"Studies made on family planning practices and attitudes have so far shown strong evidence of potential receptivity for the programme."

So, the psychology is there. But what about its implementation? Nothing has been done to manufacture mechanical contraceptives. Something has been done to produce chemical contraceptives, but there is no proper system of distribution, and I know from one very good authority that the foam pills distributed in a certain area were actually used for eating.

Then as regards research, hardly anything has been done. Now, I attach as much importance to family planning as I do to agricultural production. After all, we produce food for human beings to eat and if our population increases faster we need more of food. On family planning, the work of the Planning Commission has been the weakest. When the Second Plan was framed, the prospective estimates were extreme underestimates. The population increased during the two years of the Third Plan has much faster. Our population today is increased at the rate of 2.4 per cent, and our agricultural production has increased by 3 per cent. Standards of living are going up. Therefore, we want more and more food. So we have to deal with it in a two-fold way: one by increasing agricultural production, which is very important, and the other by controlling population at the same time because unless the population is controlled, the problem of food will continue to persist.

I will conclude by referring to a pamphlet *Planned Parenthood*, monthly bulletin of the Family Planning Association of India which carries a news item saying that a crash programme has been started by which a reduction in the birth rate to 25 per thousand

[Shri A. P. Jain]

will be achieved within a period of ten years. Family planning has been very effectively practised in Japan. During a period of ten years, they have been able to reduce the rate of increase of population to 1 per cent. I do not think, given proper efforts, we cannot achieve spectacular results in family planning. I would therefore, very earnestly request this House and to the Planning Commission to pay much more attention to family planning; they should pay as much attention to family planning as they pay to agricultural production or steel plants.

Shri Daji (Indore): Much has been said about the midterm appraisal of the Plan. The criticism has mainly fallen into two ambits. One was the line of the hon. Member for Rajkot who wanted to scrap planning itself. In a word, he recommended that the baby also should be thrown away with the dirty bathwater. That, of course, is almost a philosophy of despair with which we have nothing in common. The other line has been to put the blame mainly on the lack of administrative implementation for the shortfalls. I think to blame the administrative machinery is correct, but that is only a partial reason for the failure of the Plan.

This midterm appraisal is, really speaking, a gloomy and dismal document. At the same time, it represents a challenge to all those forces in the nation who want the country to advance rapidly along the path of national development and socialistic objectives. While reading this appraisal, I was reminded of a poem of my matriculation *Alice in Wonderland*. At that time, however, I thought that Alice in Wonderland could be only the result of rich poetic imagination. Never did I dream that I would live to see the day when Alice in Wonderland would be enacted in my own country. There Alice says: 'In our country, if you want to get somewhere else, you have to run very fast for a long time'. 'No', says the queen, 'slow sort of country

yours'. Now, here it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. So the midterm appraisal says that we are in the queen's country where we have to do all the running, as fast as we can, not to reach any particular place, but just to keep where we are. How long will the people accept this queen's pace, keep on running, keep on producing, keep on paying taxes, keep on the investment and after two or three years find that we are at the same place from where we began? That, in a nutshell, is what the appraisal says. I am not going into the details of the shortfalls in each sector which have been sufficiently analysed by various speakers. But this certainly is a serious situation and an urgent challenge.

What I want to pinpoint is that the report has revealed certain lags, shortfalls. What it has revealed is revealing enough. But what it has not, what it has sought to conceal, is still more urgent and important. It shirks responsibility. It makes no attempt to fix responsibility. It only contains vague observations and innuendoes about reasons for the failure. I submit an appraisal, if it has to be useful, must answer the why of the failure. Without that no moral can be drawn, no lessons learnt, no correctives worked out. In this respect, this appraisal singularly fails.

Industrial production is lagging behind, agricultural production is almost stagnant; unemployment now has almost ceased to receive any attention; by the end of the Plan, it will reach the dimensions of a crore. Unemployment not only leads to misery but in national terms represents so much idle manpower, which is a social loss. And the appraisal says that the new entrants are not being absorbed. That is not all. Not only new entrants are not being absorbed, but the old backlog continues. In a sentence, the appraisal says that no impact has been made on the economy of the country or the standard of living of the people during this period of 2½ years

I would beg of the House to consider one more point in this connection. It is not only the question of targets not being reached—the output is not as per target—but, considering it in another context, in relation to the input the achievement is far behind. In agriculture in the last two years of the First Plan, we put in Rs. 388 crores; in three years, we shall be putting Rs. 642 crores. After spending Rs. 388 crores in the first two years on agriculture, the foodgrains production when we began was 796 lakh tons. Now it is 775 lakh tons, a decrease. In regard to cotton, it has gone from 53 lakh bales to 53 lakh bales, sugarcane from 100 lakh tons to 92 lakh tons. This is after putting in hundreds of crores. After so much input, the output is nothing—zero. It virtually means that all that money has gone down the drain. I do not know where it has gone. No one seems to be bothered where.

My main complaint is this. My line is not that of Shri Masani's, that the plan has failed. I say the plan has failed because you had no plan; it has failed because of lack of planning, because of absence of planning, because of slipshod planning and absolutely frigid implementation. For example, let us take even the public sector. In industry and mining the targeted figure was Rs. 1808 crores. Now it has become evident that to reach the physical target laid down in the Third Plan, we shall be requiring not Rs. 1800 crores, but Rs. 2792 crores, an underestimate of almost Rs. 1000 crores. Even the Rs. 1800 crores have not been spent; even if we spend it, the physical target will not be reached. In many cases, we have not yet been able to complete even the spillover of the Second Plan. In industrial and other sectors, even the spillover of the Second Plan has not been completed, despite three years of the Third Plan. For example, taking the target for steel, we can easily see that the Third Plan target will not be achieved till the end of the third year of the Fourth Plan.

This being the picture, what we should seriously consider is how and why our planning has been slipshod and defective. For example, we are informed in this appraisal that industrial production lagged in the first two years due to want of power and transport bottlenecks. Are these God-sent phenomena? If there is planning, if there is meaning in planning, if there is logic in planning, you cannot plan for an industrial target without planning for power, coal and transport. If you plan without that, you are not planning; you are only imagining things, not undertaking the concrete work of planning. Similarly industrial growth is slower because of shortage of raw materials and foreign exchange. When you go in for this, should it not be possible to envisage that so much raw materials and so much foreign exchange would be required? Not one of the reasons given is God-sent, and this only shows that you have planned in a slipshod manner, not going to the basic things.

Let us take land reforms. We talked about land reforms in the First Plan, in the Second Plan and in the Third Plan. Now we are told at page 89 that administrative and legislative action taken so far has fallen short in several States, and even where it has been taken, practical action for implementation lags behind. Either you want land reforms or you do not. If you want them, there is no use repeating every time that the States are not implementing them. Who is responsible? Do you really consider this an important plank for raising agricultural production or not?

Not only that. I was surprised at the negation of the Plan indicated in page 66 where it has been said that several States have diverted the funds allocated to them, negating the accepted national priorities. If the States can do this, it certainly means that we have abdicated planning. We have only got the planning document in tact.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): It has to be ascertained whether the State Governments in so diverting were right or wrong. There is

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

no use blindly blaming the State Governments. Let the Government give instances where the funds have been wrongly diverted.

Shri Daji: Therefore, the crucial point is not the scrapping of the Plan, which will only result in mortgaging India's future development and well-being to the rapacious greed of money interests. That will not bring about the rapid development of the country. Shri Masani has not shown how it would bring about rapid development, because even within the subjects allocated to the private sector in the Plan, they have been defaulters. He says that the State should only build houses, give food, have police powers, and, he has kindly added, build schools. Why have police powers? Let him build the private sector minus the police powers and let us see what results he achieves.

What I am worried about is that this reappraisal completely ignores the social objectives of the Plan. The Planning Commission itself had this to say about these objectives:

"Essentially this means that the basic criterion for determining the lines of advance must not be private profit, but social gain, and that the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increases in national income and employment, but also in greater equality in income and wealth...The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society and there should be progressive reduction of concentration of incomes, wealth and economic power."

The appraisal is silent on how they have progressed in achieving these objectives.

I will remind the House and the Members of the Congress Party of a

note submitted by Shri Dhebar, ex-President of the Congress, which is very revealing. It has been with the Congress Party for more than two years without any action being taken. It says that 30 per cent of the people have 10 per cent of the national income, and that 10 per cent of the people have 36 per cent of the national income, which is higher than that in America or U.K. This is the condition in India which is supposed to be a socialist country. Further on, the figures show that 60 per cent of our people live below the minimum subsistence level; 30 per cent live on an income of Rs. 15 per month; 20 per cent live on an income of Rs. 12 a month. What is more startling is that at the present rate of growth, it has been worked out that till 1991, that is practically the end of the century, 30 per cent of our people will be living below the subsistence level.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Future generations will be wiser.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you are wise, they will be wiser.

Shri Daji: Even this figure is based on two debatable presumptions. The first is that the birth rate would not be more than 2.2 per cent. It is already 2.4 per cent. The second is that prices shall remain stable till 1991.

Shri Tyagi: I think they have consulted some astrologer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The communist party or the planners?

Shri Daji: This is indeed a very tall presumption, when they have not been able to hold the price line so far. Therefore, the picture is very dismal.

* Even on these assumptions, which are not likely to be fulfilled, you are damning more than 30 per cent of our people to abject poverty till the end of the century. Can this inspire the people to work and toil and rally round a programme of national reconstruction, and put their all in taking the

nation forward. So, there should be a reappraisal of the priorities and the work to be done under the Plan, so that in the next five or ten years we are able to wipe out at least the starvation level from the poor sections of the people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No hope.

Shri Daji: If we do not hold out this hope, then it is not planning worth the name.

We have heard much about man-eaters, but I am surprised to find that the person who talked about man-eaters has either become too soft or is in too much love with them. His redefinitions of socialism, and his definition of what is ill with our economy are totally wrong. I was convinced that they were wrong, but I have become all the more convinced after Shri Masani praising that definition, saying that he would be willing to accept it. Shri K. K. Birla says that realism is now dawning on the Government. So, I would beg of the Congress Party to pause and think. Shri Masani says that at Jaipur the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister were realistic and had set an example. I say the present crisis is because of double thought, double talk, wobbling action, about their own socialist objectives. As long as you do not get rid of this mentality, you will not be able to have new priorities fixed under the Plan. What is the result? The private sector has failed. I am not blaming the entire private sector, nor are we against the entire private sector, but the monopolist section in the private sector has failed. All the licences and imports are grabbed by a few big business houses, and they almost vote our industrial development. But again and again they get these licences and imports. Why? Because your own officers after leaving service are allowed to join them as executives. The travesty is so great that I would appeal to the conscience of the Prime Minister and the Congress, if any is left. Can there be a greater negation of democracy, leave

aside socialism, a greater misuse of the taxpayer's trust than allowing a senior IAS officer of the Government to maintain his lien with the Government, while working for one of the biggest business houses of India? He is going to become a director of that house. Can you expect the ordinary smaller business houses to be able to compete in the matter of getting licences and imports, when one of the top executives, Secretary to the Government, is allowed to maintain his lien? This shows the unholy bedfellowship of big business with persons in power. As long as this unholy bedfellowship continues, you cannot have any planning, any socialism worth the name.

That is what the Planning Commission itself complains about in this small booklet *The Planning Process*. They saw they have no information about the private sector, they do not supply the information. The Planning Commission is not able to control or regulate the private sector. Therefore, that is the real challenge. You have to re-examine the whole thing.

The Mahalanobis Committee has gone underground. When the hon. Minister was giving out a number of committees appointed, I interrupted him and he got very excited, but I say that instead of all those committees, it is better to appoint a committee to find out where the Mahalanobis Committee has gone. Are the gentlemen living or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member is trying to create a wrong impression. It has not gone underground. Only their report is awaited. The Committee was appointed on the eve of the Third Plan to make us understand how the Third Plan should be oriented.

Prof. Mahalanobis was away. He is back now and he will be able to finish this . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Daji: I will give only three examples of the rapacious loot which

[Shri Daji]

all your fiscal measures enabled them to reap. Hindustan Lever with a paid up capital of 557 lakhs has a reserve of 387 lakhs and in three years, 1959, 60 and 61, they earned a profit of 700 lakhs and the dividend distributed is 24 per cent, 26 per cent and 26 per cent. Dunlop's paid up capital is 5.20 crores, reserves are 4.70 crores and profits are four crores and the dividend comes to 21.5 per cent. The total paid-up capital of Metal Box is 1.91 crores while the total profits are 215 lakhs and the dividend distributed is 25 per cent. All these companies have trebled their paid-up capital within three years. That is the reason of the rising prices.

Shri Tyagi: May I request the Finance Minister not to use dark glasses against these facts?

Shri Daji: That is where our national wealth goes. It is an example of the total abdication of the duties by the Government.

While introducing the last Budget, Shri Morarji Desai to compensate the rise in the duty on kerosene oil lowered the duty on sweet oil; it was done away with; previously it was Rs. 4 per maund. Oil which was selling at Rs. 58-59 per maund at that time, when there was a duty of Rs. 4 on it, had gone up to Rs. 72 per maund after the duty was removed. At least if the duty had been retained, four rupees would have come to Government coffers instead of going into the hands of profiteers. This is an example of the total abdication of the powers of Government to take any action against the rapacious loot of the big business interests.

So, the need of the hour is not less planning but more planning, stricter planning. We have the example of democracy and Hitler's dictatorship in Germany. When it was said that democracy was going wrong, what is the redress? more democracy, not less democracy. So that the redress for plan shortage is more and better plan-

ning and not just like throwing away the baby with the washwater, re-examination of priorities so that within a period of ten years we may assure every citizen in India two square meals, a roof over the head and minimum cloth. If we cannot do at least this, let us own it up. People are not going to wait; they are restive. I am not afraid of people getting restive, as Mr. Masani is when he said that people in his constituency were restive. It shows that there is still life in them and that they protest against the slow rate of development. They will rise the force the powers that be to change the policy and outlook and to give them a worthwhile life.

Two things are needed when we re-appraise our planning. The way out of the crisis of the Plan and the march towards socialism are integrally inter-related. The Plan cannot be salvaged unless you enforce socialist policies. Mere administrative measures will not help; it is a question of political re-orientation. There should be a sense of urgency. The Planning Commission in 1949 wanted an economic and statistical service. It was sanctioned in 1961. The men were selected in December 1961 but the file is still lying with the Home Ministry. In 1963, the persons selected have not yet been appointed. Does this show any urgency? We may feel the urgency when Mr. Nanda or the Prime Minister speaks about poverty and all that. But we want urgency in action and not in words. People are tired of repeatedly hearing your words. They do not believe any more your words; they say they are election manifestos and palliatives. I conclude by saying that what we need is political reorientation which calls for a massive get together of all progressive forces, all those who fought for freedom, who love our country and our people, who want to build a new, strong and powerful and socialist India—an India that will be the envy of the world.

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): Sir, the great virtue of the mid-term

appraisal made by the Planning Commission is its frankness. The document before us is honest and straightforward, and yet, somehow, it does not read quite right. Perhaps it is too bloodless. There is no discontent in its tone, no painful heart-searching, no restless impatience, no urgent straining at the leash. All these things are missing and that is its greatest weakness.

I should like to welcome the appointment of Shri Bhagat as the Minister of State for Planning and Shri Ashoka Mehta as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Both are familiar figures and we are entitled to expect that each of them will bring a fresh mind and a dynamic approach to his new responsibilities. Of late there has been a great deal of criticism about the functioning of the Commission. Only yesterday, we heard Shri Guha and Shri Hanumanthaiya press for a complete reorganisation of the Commission. A few weeks ago, the Finance Minister is reported to have complained at Madras that the Commission's method of working and planning was wrong, lacking flexibility. Shri Asoka Mehta himself is reported to have said in London that the Planning Commission should not be involved in day-to-day activities but should look ahead. Everyone seems to be agreed that the Planning Commission should be free from the burden of day-to-day administration, and yet the burden has kept on increasing. We shall now look to the new Minister and the Deputy Chairman to introduce the much-needed reforms in the organisation without further delay. It may then be possible for Parliament to receive appraisals of the Plan not after two and a half years, during which much water has flown under the bridge, but perhaps after every six months, when discussion would be more purposeful and less academic.

There is no minimising the shortfalls revealed in the report, but to use them as an excuse for advocating the dropping of the Plan or of planning as such

—as my hon. friend Shri Masani has done—is nothing but a counsel of despair. I do not believe it is seriously meant. By combining the economic discipline of planning with the liberalism of parliamentary democracy, India has taken the best from the east as well as the west, and, what is more, this approach has been amply justified in terms of results. Let us look at some of the advantages bestowed on this country by planning. It has facilitated the pooling of resources in inter-State projects like the DVC. It has enabled the setting up of three steel plants simultaneously in the Second Plan, which is a big achievement by any standards. A still greater achievement, perhaps, was the creation of a vast agency, reaching into the lacs and lacs of villages of India and overcoming their differences of language, custom, habit, etc. to set up a broadly uniform pattern of community development all over.

Above all, I would like to ask the critics to ponder whether we would have got as much foreign aid as we have if it were not for planning. Our plans have clearly indicated to the World Bank and other creditors where we want to go and the means we want to adopt to reach our destination. They have seen from the Plans that the people of India are not only determined to shoulder the main burden of development themselves but are prepared to go it alone, if necessary. This has impressed them. Moreover, we have consistently honoured our commitments. Whether all this would have been possible without a clear-cut Plan is extremely doubtful. So, the suggestion to abandon planning, apart from being impractical and unscientific would lead to a great deal of harm if accepted.

Coming to the appraisal document itself, I am afraid it presents a bleak and cheerless picture of the progress of the third Plan. In a nutshell, the position is that, in spite of sufficient resources being available, physical

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achievement in terms of targets has fallen far behind. As against a planned increase of 30 per cent in agricultural production, 70 per cent in industrial production and 30 per cent in the national income, midway through the Plan we find that there has been no net increase in agricultural production; industrial production has gone up by only 15 per cent and national income by a bare five per cent, which is hardly enough to cover the annual increase in population. That is the present position. If one scrutinises the Tables assessing likely achievements by the end of the Plan period, one cannot help feeling that many of the projections are unduly optimistic. The fact that the progress observed during the first two Plans has flattened out in the third, calls for a thorough and searching enquiry to pinpoint the weaknesses and suggest remedial measures. Only swift and energetic action can salvage the third Plan and lay sure foundations for the fourth Plan.

I do not for a moment want to suggest that the report does not have any bright patches at all. We have done well in the matter of Health and Education, and the position in respect of coal, power and transport, which were strangling industrial production in the early stages of the Plan, has improved beyond recognition. In fact, a lesson has been drawn for the future that the development of essential overheads should keep a few paces ahead of the growth of the rest of the economy.

Another positive development is that all the steel plants are now working to rated capacity, and the Minister has introduced a much-needed element of autonomy combined with answerability in their administration. Another special and welcome feature in industrial growth is, in the words of the Plan appraisal, "the significantly larger growth of the producer and basic industries as compared to the general index of industrial pro-

duction." For example, the output in basic metal industry increased by 26 per cent over the 1960 level, metal products by 69 per cent, machinery by 20 to 22 per cent and chemical products by 23 per cent. This development is wholly in keeping with the basic strategy of economic development underlying the planning effort.

However, these advances, important as they are, are completely overshadowed by the seriousness of the shortfalls in certain crucial sectors. The most important of these, to my mind, are steel, fertilisers and irrigation. We are already one Plan behind in steel and so long as some definite arrangements are not made in regard to Bokaro, the prospects in the immediate future are rather depressing. Fertiliser production is expected to reach only about 60 per cent of the Plan target and this estimate too is rather optimistic. The shortfall in major and medium irrigation will be of the order of four million acres or about 18 per cent in relation to the original target. Shortfalls in all these key sectors are bound to have a widespread effect on the Plan.

The question naturally arises, why have things come to such a pass. The reasons, broadly speaking, fall under two categories: one, those which are beyond the control of the Government and two, those which flow from defects in procedure. The continuing tight position in regard to foreign exchange, for example, despite some progress in exports, belongs to the first category. And this leads to other difficulties; for instance, the under-utilisation of industrial capacity for want of imported raw material and spare-parts, etc. I will not dilate on this aspect. What we are more interested in at this moment are the deficiencies which lie within the power of the Government to correct. Some of these have been highlighted by no less a person than Shri Asoka Mehta. Returning from his foreign

tour, he is reported to have said at Bombay that "there was considerable irritation and frustration particularly in the USA and the United Kingdom at the way things were going in India. Businessmen of both the countries complained of administrative delays and procedural complexities being so great that they never knew when their proposals would get official sanction. A spokesman of a big U.S. firm told him that a collaboration proposal put forward by them was delayed and sanctioned only after three and a half years by which time they had lost all interest in the proposal. Things of this kind were giving India a bad name."

Three months earlier, Shri H.V.R. Iengar, Chairman of the National Productivity Council, had said much the same things in the following words:

"As regards foreign investment in this country the keenness or eagerness of foreigners had totally changed and given place to hesitation."

He went on to express an opinion which I am sure will be widely shared in the House. This is what he said:

"When the country was passing through a crisis, the stages for consultations and decisions should be curtailed to the absolute minimum so that the process of taking quick decisions was not handicapped and implementation became easy."

This suggestion may not be original, but it goes to the root of the matter and pinpoints a major defect in our system. We must reduce the time-lag between the approval of a project and its establishment. We must have a production-oriented and not a procedure-oriented approach. The web of red tape must be cut. I should like to know, if I may from the Minister, what the Government are doing to improve matters in this regard, particularly since Shri Asoka Mehta him-

self has expressed such a strong opinion on the subject. I for my part would suggest that a time-and-motion study should be made on the movement of files dealing with development projects, whether in the public or the private sector.

I now turn to agriculture, and begin by referring to a few telling remarks made by Shri S. S. Sivaraman, Programme Adviser in the Planning Commission. He is reported to have told a meeting in Delhi recently that:

"the current explanations for the fall in production during the last three years over-emphasised the fact of adverse seasons. Among the ill-conceived production programmes, to which he attributed the poor performance of farming, he listed the use of improved seeds without raising the level of manuring, use of fertilisers under rainfed conditions and extension of irrigation without proper attention to surface and sub-surface drainage."

Now, since our agricultural targets are determined purely on the arithmetical correlation between the input and the output, for example, one maund of fertiliser will produce two maunds of yield—without taking into account the kind of determining conditions mentioned by Shri Sivaraman, is it any wonder that we fail to achieve the target laid down in spite of effecting the inputs at the level planned? This is a basic lacuna in our agricultural planning.

Another lacuna is lack of capital. Somehow, there is a general impression that agriculture is less demanding of capital than industry. But is it really so? The FAO's annual report for 1962-63 gives a tentative finding that the capital requirements of agriculture, even excluding the value of land, are higher than in manufacturing and mining. As against

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this in our country, the flow of private capital into agriculture, except in the case of big plantations and the 10 per cent of holdings exceeding 15 dry acres or three wet acres, has all but dried up. Our capital resources being limited, what is the remedy? The only remedy is to convert idle labour into capital assets, such assets being preferably quick-yielding ones like minor irrigation works. As the House knows, Government has been following this policy but unfortunately only with partial success. The rural works programme has still to find its feet. Up to the end of March, 1963, it has provided jobs for only about 78,000 people. This is rather disappointing.

Capital is not our only scarce resource. We also lack farm leadership. What we need is an efficient extension service manned by persons with sufficient practical experience of farming, who are prepared to prove the superiority of modern techniques to farmers through the medium of demonstration farms.

13.00 hrs.

Logically the extension service should be under the Agriculture Department, but that is not so very important. Important are results, and to help achieve these results, I have an unorthodox suggestion. Just as the workers as well as staff in industry get a bonus for extra production, some method should be worked out to reward the extension staff for increasing farm productivity in areas under them.

Now, I should like to plead for a more determined effort to check the explosion in population. I am sorry to see from the report that as against the Plan target of 6000 family planning centres, less than 1000 centres have been set up in the last two years. This is most disappointing and even

the modest target is unlikely to be reached at this rate. Sir, of all the programmes, this is perhaps the one we can least afford to fail in, and I would earnestly urge the Minister, if I may, to see that there is no failure.

Sir, before I end, a few words about the general question of implementation. For effective implementation, Ministers have to carry their officers with them, and they cannot do this on the strength of the danda alone. An element of moral authority enters into the relationship. The source of this moral authority is rather standing as public workers. So, Ministers as a class can be only as effective as public workers as a class are respected. I make no distinction between Congress and non-Congressmen. Today public workers attach each other in terms which were unthinkable till yesterday. No one is spared. It has almost come to this that everyone is presumed guilty unless proved otherwise. The natural result of this state of affairs is that the bureaucracy is being steadily strengthened vis-à-vis the Ministers. The leaders of the different parties should take note of this and evolve healthy standards of public life; otherwise the grip of the Ministers over the continuing and deeply entrenched bureaucratic machine will become looser and looser and implementation will always be a problem, whichever the party in power.

Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Chatra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the mid-term appraisal which has been circulated by the Planning Commission, I am afraid, does not present a very happy picture before us, for on one side it shows us the shortcomings and failures while on the other it forecasts short-falls in achieving the targets. Though no doubt the frankness with which the planners have admitted their difficulties in achieving the objectives must be appreciated, this does give us a fresh hope that they will be doing their utmost to complete the undertaking on which the

progress and well-being of our country depends. I am not one of those who would like to indulge in sentimental post-mortem or would like to make any capital, be it political or otherwise, out of the picture that has been painted by the Planning Commission. On the other hand, as responsible citizens of this country, I feel it is our duty not to indulge in criticism for the sake of criticism, but try to help the Government in profiting from past experience and to make up for the deficiencies and short-comings.

To my mind, the basic defect has been that we have taken at the time of preparing the plan too many things for granted. Take the agricultural sector, for example. We have not allowed for the adversities and vagaries of weather conditions in order to arrive at a balanced picture, for the entire Plan period. After all, when we provide for fertilisers, for agricultural implements, for equipments and supplies to fight pests and diseases or for irrigation projects and expansion of tube-well irrigation, it is our duty to see that the necessary industrial build-up is also achieved at a desired pace to enable us to realise our aim. Even now I think it is necessary to have an assessment made first of the available resources and potentialities in order to ensure that at least during the remaining period of the Plan the requirements are fully met.

So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, we must not forget that we have to cover 65 million farmers working under varying and contrasting conditions spread all over the country. We have to implement an integrated programme in the midst of these conditions of diversity. Yet, it seems our approach is based more on uniformity and assumptions only.

Let us take the industrial field. There also I can see no reason why progress should not have been maintained. After all, unlike agriculture, industry is not subject to any vagaries of weather conditions. Much has been

said about the failure of the private sector. It is not, however, sufficiently realised that under the present forms of governmental regulations and control, the private sector naturally has to depend to a large extent on Government's policies and initiatives. Therefore, a lot depends on the encouragement and incentives thus provided by the Government. The private sector, unlike the public sector, has to be guided principally by the profit motive no doubt. It is, therefore, the investment or income factor that would be predominant. After all, I see no reason why when we are so solicitous about the remunerative return to the farmer, we should not be equally solicitous for a remunerative return to the ordinary shareholder, in the companies or concerns. Whether it may be in the agricultural or in the industrial sector, there is one thing we must bear in mind and that is the basic psychology of the human mind to have some profitable return on the investment that a person makes.

We have to ask ourselves candidly whether our fiscal and licensing and other policies are such as to invite investment not only from banks, insurance companies and even big businessmen, but also from the small investor who would always be the backbone of the national effort in the industrial field. There is no doubt that today most of the taxation system is such as to inhibit rather than promote the private enterprise. I am quite sure that if Government were to examine critically the statistics of wealth-tax and income-tax, it will be seen that on one side the number of people who were enjoying higher incomes or possessing higher slabs of wealth is going down, and the increase in the medium incomes, from which always the largest amount of investment would come under suitable economic conditions, is also not taking place to the required extent.

After all, we have to bear in mind that the burden of a Plan of this size

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which we have been implementing cannot fall only on Government or its resources or even on institutional credit. It has to fall on the common people and on the middle-class which is always the backbone of economic development. This is particularly so in a country like ours where agriculture is the predominant occupation. If I may humbly suggest to the Government, one touch-stone of its economic policies and measures should be whether the measures or policies concerned are such as to keep the large body of middle-class men in the national effort at a tempo or pace which the size of the Plan requires or whether it is going to prevent that class from making a contribution which would naturally be a dominant one. If it does not, the policy or measure must be given up. If it does, the policy or measure must not only be adopted, but enforced without fear or favour, prejudice or ill-will. At the same time, another thing I would like to point out here is that Government's policies and measures should be well thought out, firm and co-ordinated. It is also necessary to bear in mind our objectives first and then formulate the methods to achieve those objectives rather than stick to methods irrespective of what our objectives are. What we have to ensure is to see what serves the country best, whatever it may be. After all, we must not forget that there can be no higherism than patriotism. To follow a method just because it fits in with a particular ideology, irrespective of whether it suits our conditions or not is bound to produce unfortunate results, consequences and repercussions. From this point of view, I feel it is necessary that Government as a responsible body should avoid encouraging slogans or fall a victim to them.

I am afraid that even in the Mid-term Appraisal one comes across this frequently. A glaring example, for instance, is the reference to land reforms. We must not forget that land reform is not an end by itself; it is

only a means to an end. Whatever our ultimate goal may be, it has to be reached in a manner which does not in the interim period cause any unnecessary and avoidable dislocation or serious impediments in the efforts to achieve them. More than all this is the human factor which we have been neglecting so long and cannot afford to neglect any longer as our biggest national wealth is our manpower. Therefore, it is most essential to focus our attention mainly on education and public health, and it is a basic national need that we should conserve and strengthen the human talent and resources and give them necessary means of development both of scientific as well as cultural lines. That means a complete re-organisation and re-orientation of our educational system in the country.

The condition prevailing in the country at present is rather confusing and lop-sided; it needs clear and precise definition. It requires expert advice and expert handling also for implementing the settled policy with due regard, of course, to the human value and psychology.

These are some of the basic and fundamental facts of planning to which I wish to draw the attention of the House and of the Government in order to safeguard against such failures in future and to ensure success in whatever efforts we put in in the remaining period of the Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate. I have tried to place before this House some ideas as they affect laymen like me. I do not pretend to be an expert in this line or that, but I do feel that as a common citizen of this country I can express some of the thoughts that have just come across my mind. Governmental policies and measures, howsoever highly conceived they may be, have at some time or the other to descend to the

level of the common man. To secure the co-operation of the common man, Government should know, therefore, how the common man reacts to its policies, its working and its pronouncements. If whatever I have said is worthwhile from that point of view. I shall feel very happy indeed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मध्यकालीन मूल्यांकन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर जो वक्तव्य अब तक दिये गये हैं और उस रिपोर्ट को जहां तक मैं ने पढ़ा है उस से कुछ विशेष सुझाव जो मेरे मस्तिष्क में आये हैं वह मैं यहां देना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई शासन या कोई योजना तब तक लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि इस देश की जनता को उस की भाषा में वह चीज न पहुंचाई जाय । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की मध्यकालीन मूल्यांकन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद मेरा मन मस्तिष्क इस बात को कहने का साहस कर रहा है कि भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार की ओर से जो यत्न अपेक्षित थे वह अब तक नहीं किये गये । यह बात न केवल क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के लिये ही लागू होती है अपितु संविधान में जिस को कि राज भाषा का पद दिया गया है उस को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए जो यत्न यथा शीघ्र अपेक्षित थे, उस दिशा में भी बहुत न्यूनता रही है । अभी जब इस तरह का एक विधेयक आया था तो हमारे पहले गृह मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि अब दूसरी बार इस प्रकार का विधेयक सम्भव है लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े और यह दस वर्ष भी जो हम ले रहे हैं उस अवधि में भी हम यत्न करेंगे वापिक इस बात का निरीक्षण होता रहे कि हम ने उस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति की है । मेरी अपनी जानकारी इस प्रकार की है कि उस प्रगति को जांचने के लिए जो समिति निर्धारित

की गई है उस में सब ही प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्री रखे गये हैं । केन्द्र के गृह मंत्री हैं और शिक्षा मंत्री भी हैं । एक, दो और सरकारी अधिकारी भी उस के अन्दर हैं । लेकिन एक सामान्य सी बात है और संसद् इस बात को अच्छे तरीके से जानती है कि प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्री वर्ष में कितनी बार एक साथ सब एकत्रित हो सकते हैं ? और वह सब एकत्रित होकर किस प्रकार से कितनी प्रगति राज भाषा की हो रही है और उस के लिये भी जो १० वर्ष की अवधि हम ने ली है उस समय तक भी हम उस को राजभाषा के उच्च आसन पर पूर्णतया आसीन कर सकेंगे, इस में कितना संदेह है यह इसी में प्रतीत होता है कि जो समिति बनाई गई थी उस की प्रगति को देखने के लिए, वैसे उस कमेटी का कोई मूल्य नहीं है, हां, यदि संसद् के कुछ सदस्य उस समिति में रहते, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के कुछ सदस्य उस में रहते और उनके अतिरिक्त देश के कुछ और गण्यमान्य व्यक्ति जिन्होंने कि हिन्दी को राज भाषा के पद तक पहुंचाने का यत्न किया है वह उस की प्रगति को देखते और फिर अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को देते तो यह बात व्यवहारिक हो सकती थी । जहां मैं राज भाषा हिन्दी के लिए यह कह रहा हूं वहां साथ ही साथ उसी से मिलती हुई शिकायत संस्कृत के बारे में भी करना चाहता हूं । मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि पहले शिक्षा मंत्री डा० श्रीमाली ने संस्कृत के विकास के लिए कुछ लाख रुपये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित किये थे । उस में विशेष रूप से गुरुकुलों जैसी राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के लिए भी लगभग ६ लाख रुपये उन को सहायता के लिए रखे गये । परन्तु इस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण संस्थाओं को जितना अधिक प्रोत्साहन स्वतंत्र भारत में मिलना चाहिए था और उस दृष्टि से जितना ध्यान उन का रखा जाना चाहिए था, मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि सरकार उस में हाथ बंद कर के जैसे कार्य कर रही है, उस से न तो गुरुकुल ही पूरी तरह पतन पायेंगे और

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

न संस्कृत का ही स्वतन्त्र विकास हो पायेगा। वरसों जिस प्रकार से कि यहां एक विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही थी कि संस्कृत जो सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की जननी है, जितनी प्राथमिकता उसे मिलनी चाहिए थी उतनी प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पायी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के मध्यकालीन मूल्यांकन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते समय हमें इस सत्य को भी अपनी आंखों से ओझल नहीं करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी धन के अपव्यय के सम्बन्ध में, जिस समय हम अपने राज्य की रामराज्य से तुलना करते हैं या गांधी जी को अपना आदर्श मान कर चलते हैं, वहां हम इस बात को क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि हमारा आदर्श एक इस प्रकार का संत था जो गोलमेज कान्फ्रेंस में भाग लेने लन्दन गया तो वह वहां भी अपनी उसी प्रतिदिन की सामान्य व्यवहार की वेश-भूषा में गया। जब किसी ने यह कहा कि आप जा रहे हैं ऐसे स्थान पर कि जहां आप को दरबारी परम्परा के नाते पैरों तक कम से कम कपड़ा ढकना चाहिए तो गांधी जी ने उत्तर दिया कि मैं उस गरीब भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए यहां आया हूं जहां कि आज भी करोड़ों व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के हैं जिन को कि शरीर का ढकने के लिए पूरा कपड़ा देश में नहीं है, मैं तो अपने देश की वास्तविक स्थिति का चित्रण करने आया हूं, मैं अपने शरीर को ढक कर कोई प्रदर्शन करने के लिए यहां पर नहीं आया हूं। उस गांधी की सरकार या उन का नाम लेकर संसार को प्रभावित करने वाली सरकार, उस के द्वारा जनता के धन के अपव्यय की स्थिति क्या है, इस का इमी से अनुमान लगाइये कि जिस सरकार ने विदेशों से इतना रुपया ऋण ले रखा है, अपने देश पर टैक्स पर टैक्स लगा कर इतना रुपया पिछली दो योजनाओं में खर्च कर चुकी है, उस के द्वारा होने वाले व्यय का एक ही उदाहरण

देना चाहता हूं। अब तक हमारे देश पर जो विदेशों का ऋण है वह २८ फरवरी, १९६३ तक जिस को कि हम अपनी योजनाओं में लगा चुके हैं वह १८८०.१ करोड़ है जिस को अब तक हम प्रयोग कर चुके हैं और जिस ऋण के ऊपर १६८.७१ करोड़ रुपया केवल सूद के रूप में दे चुके हैं। बाहर से ऋण लेकर जब हम उस से भारी दब चुके हैं ऐसी स्थिति में भी फिर उस धन का दुरुपयोग करना और उस धन का सदुपयोग न करना यह भारतीय जनता के साथ और अगली पीढ़ी के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। मैं ने एक बार पहले भी यह कहा था कि नीति शान्त्र में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

‘ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रु।’

जो पिता अपनी संतान पर अपना ऋण छोड़ कर जाता है वह संतान के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करता है। हम ने अपने देश को इतना ऋणी बना दिया है और ऋणी बनने के साथ ही जो अभी हम और लेते जा रहे हैं, तथा जिस शर्त पर वह मिल सकता है, हम उसे ले लेते हैं और फिर उस ऋण का उपयोग कैसे करते हैं यह भी जग देखें। मैं बहुत लम्बी चीड़ी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि विदेशों में जो हमारे राज दूतावास हैं, उन के द्वारा किस प्रकार धन का अपव्यय होता है, उन चर्चाओं को छोड़ कर किस तरीके से रूस में हमारे जो एक राजदूत पहले थे जिन्होंने अपना घर सजाने के लिए स्टोकहोम से फरनीचर हवाई जहाज से मंगाया था, अभी हाल की एक घटना, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा सरकार के सामने रखते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जो रूस में हमारे राजदूत हैं उन को कुछ लैम्पशेड्स की जरूरत पड़ी। उन्होंने उस के लिए भारत सरकार को लिखा कि ८ लैम्पशेड्स उन के लिए भारत से भेजे जायें। अच्छी सिल्क और कागज के बने हुए लैम्पशेड्स यहां जो सैंट्रल काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज इम्पोर्टियम है, वहां से

२१ मई, १९६३ को २४७.६० नये पैसे में खरीदे गये और चूंकि उन को जल्दी भोजना था तो १४० रु. था उन के ऊपर पैकिंग का खर्च आया और जब वह हवाई जहाज से भेजे गये तो ११४४.३ नये पैसे एयर इंडिया को उस का किराया दिया गया । २४७ रुपये ६० नये पैसे के लैम्प शेड थे, जिन पर १४० रुपये पैकिंग पर और ११४४ रुपये ३० नये पैसे किराये पर खर्च किये गये । बल्कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी तक यह पैसा बेचारे एयर इंडिया वालों को मिल भी नहीं सका है, क्योंकि अभी तो वह झगड़े में पड़ा हुआ है । यदि विदेशों में हमारे राजदूत सरकारी धन का इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग करेंगे, छोटी छोटी चीजों पर इतना रुपया व्यय करेंगे और सरकार आंख मूंद कर रुपया देती रहेगी, तो इस गरीब देश के साथ यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा । खास तौर से एक ऐसे देश में हमारा प्रतिनिधि बैठता है, जिस के एक राजदूत के विषय में मुझे एक बात याद आती है । जिस समय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद पहली बार राष्ट्रपति हुए, तो उन के सम्मान में राष्ट्रपति भवन में जो आयोजन किया गया था, उस में हमारे देश में रूस का जो उस समय राजदूत बुश-शर्ट पहने हुए था, वह कमर से फटी हुई थी और सिली हुई थी । उस की बगल में बैठे हुए किसी भारतीय ने उस को पूछा कि “क्या तुम को इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रहा कि तुम भारत के राष्ट्रपति के सम्मान में आयोजित समारोह में आये हो ? तुम कोई अच्छी बुश-शर्ट पहन कर क्या आ नहीं सकते थे ।” रूसी राजदूत ने उत्तर दिया, “यह तो एक फटा कपड़ा है, जिस को सिला कर मैं ने ठीक कर लिया है । यदि मेरे देश की सरकार मुझे और कम पैसा देती तथा बुश-शर्ट पहनने के बजाये जूट की लंगोटी लगा कर राष्ट्रपति की दावत में आना होता, तो मैं ऐसा करने में सौभाग्य अनुभव करता, क्योंकि मेरे देश की सरकार ने इतना ही व्यय करने की अनुमति मुझे दी है ।” एक तरफ तो उस समृद्धिशाली देश के राजदूत हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे

गरीब मुल्क के यह प्रतिनिधि हैं, जो कि २४७ रुपये के लैम्प शेड के लिए ११४४ रुपये एयर इंडिया के किराये पर खर्च करते हैं ।

इसी तरह सरकार की लाल फीताशाही का दुष्परिणाम भी हमारे औद्योगिक विकास पर बढ़ा पड़ रहा है । मुझे खुशी है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री इस समय यहां हैं । १९६१-६२ में हमारे देश में दूसरे वेशों के सहयोग से, जो सरकारी उद्योग चल रहे थे, उन की संख्या ४३६ थी । लेकिन अब जिस तरह से हम ने टैक्सों पर टैक्स लगा कर विदेशों के पंजी लगाने वालों के लिए कठिनाइयां पैदा कर दी हैं और इस के अतिरिक्त भी हमारे यहां जो लालफीताशाही का चक्कर है—जिस के बारे में पश्चिमी जर्मनी के उद्योग प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता ने, जो कि इस देश में आया था, चलते समय कहा था कि भारत में पैसा लगाने की हमारी इच्छा इसलिए मौन होती जा रही है कि एक तो यहां पर इतने फार्म भरने पड़ते हैं कि उन्हीं में हम परेशान हो जाते हैं और दूसरे, यहां पर निर्णय देर से होते हैं—, उस का परिणाम यह है कि विदेशी साझेदारों की संख्या ४३६ से घट कर १९६२-६३ में २५६ रह गई है । यह हमारे देश के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है—ऐसी गरीब देश के लिए, जिस को दूसरे देशों के पैसे को आमंत्रित करना चाहिए और इतनी सुविधा देनी चाहिए कि वे आ कर हमारे देश के उद्योगों में पैसा लगायें । लेकिन इस के बजाये हम अपनी नीतियों से ऐसी स्थिति न बना दें कि उन को पैसा लगाने से घृणा हो जाये और वे उदासीन हो जायें ।

जहां तक परिवार-नियोजन का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश की जनसंख्या में एक करोड़ वार्षिक की वृद्धि हो रही है, जो कि किसी भी देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है । पहली योजना में हम ने जन-संख्या में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए ७० लाख रुपया लगाने का निश्चय किया । दूसरी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

योजना में हम ने ३ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का निश्चय किया और तीसरी योजना में हमने २७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का निश्चय किया है। यह २७ करोड़ रुपया अगर बांटा जाये, तो एक व्यक्ति के हिस्से में ६३ नये पैसे पड़ता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जितना रुपया खर्च करना भी चाहिए था, हम इन तीन वर्षों में उस में से केवल ५ करोड़ रुपये, अर्थात् २० प्रतिशत भाग ही, व्यय कर पाये हैं और अभी तक ८० प्रतिशत भाग ऐसा है, जिसको व्यय नहीं कर पाये हैं। जनसंख्या में वृद्धि एक ऐसा चिन्तनीय विषय है, जो कि देश के हर एक व्यक्ति को परेशान कर रहा है। इसलिए सरकार कम से कम इतना तो करे कि इस के लिए जितना भी रुपया रखा गया है उस को उचित और व्यवस्थित ढंग से खर्च करे।

योजना मंत्री को मैं नम्रता और गम्भीरता से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि परिवार नियोजन से सम्बन्धित एक और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, जिस की अगर सरकार इसी प्रकार उपेक्षा करती रही, तो फिर किसी दिन एक भयंकर प्रश्न उस के सामने विकराल रूप में खड़ा हो सकता है। यदि सरकार इस देश में परिवार-नियोजन की प्रणाली को चालू करना चाहती है, तो उस को विवाहों की भी एक सामान्य पद्धति चालू करनी होगी। कि एक समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को तो यह अधिकार दे दिया जाये कि वे चार चार विवाह कर सकते हैं और दूसरे समुदाय के व्यक्तियों पर इस बारे में प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये। इस भेदभाव का परिणाम यह हुआ, है कि १९६१ के जन-गणना में एक बड़ा और मुख्य समुदाय अपनी १९५१ की आबादी से ४ प्रतिशत घट गया है और एक समुदाय में जिसे विवाह के सम्बन्ध में कोई रोक नहीं, २८ से लेकर ३८ प्रतिशत तक उसकी वृद्धि हुई है। यदि इस बात को यों ही एक सामान्य बात कह कर छोड़ दिया गया, तो फिर किसी

समय एक भयंकर विस्फोट होगा, जिस को सरकार नहीं रोक सकेगी। परिवार-नियोजन के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय इस गम्भीर प्रश्न को भी आँखों से ओझल नहीं करना चाहिए। (Interruption) वह कुछ भी कह दें, लेकिन मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं बरोजगारी के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जब पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ हुई थी, तो हमारे देश में ४० लाख के लगभग बेकार थे। पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना जब समाप्त हुई, तो ५३ लाख बेकार थे। द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना जब समाप्त हुई, तो ६० लाख लोग बेकार थे और तीसरी योजना की अब तक की इस अवधि में लगभग १७० लाख बरोजगारों की फौज तैयार हो गई है। यद्यपि इस योजना में कृषि-कार्यों में लगाने के लिए ४५ लाख और अन्य कार्यों में १०५ लाख लोगों को लगाने का विचार है, लेकिन फिर भी तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर ३० लाख लोग बेकार रह जायेंगे। तीसरी योजना के पहले दो सालों में यदि ३५ लाख लोगों को काम पर लगा भी दिया जाये, जो कि समूची योजना-काल के लिए निश्चित संख्या का एक-तिहाई है, तो भी सरकार ने जो अनुपात निश्चित किया है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। योजना आयोग के एक बुद्धिमान सदस्य डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव का कहना है कि अगर बरोजगारों की संख्या इसी तरह से बढ़ती गई, तो पांचवीं योजना के अन्त में भारत में ६ करोड़ बरोजगारों की फौज तैयार हो जायेगी और वे ६ करोड़ आदमी, जिन के सामने रोटी-कपड़े का प्रश्न खड़ा होगा, किसी भी समय इस देश में विद्रोह की स्थिति उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। यदि सरकार चाहती है कि इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, इस प्रकार की गम्भीर

समस्या देश के सामने उपस्थित न हो, तो वह अभी से उस प्रश्न के समाधान करने का निश्चय करे, जिससे बेरोजगारों की स्थिति बिगड़ती न चली जाये ।

अन्त में कृषि उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूँ । देखा यह जा रहा है कि १९५५ से लेकर १९६३ तक कृषि-उत्पादन में धीरे-धीरे घटोत्तरी होती चली जा रही है । कोई वृद्धि नहीं है । पुराने आंकड़ों को मैं नहीं लेता हूँ । अभी हाल ही के आंकड़ों को मैं आपके सामने उपस्थित करता हूँ । १९६१-६२ में चावल की उपज ३,४० लाख टन थी और १९६२-६३ में वह घट कर ३,१० लाख टन हो गई है, यानी ३० लाख टन चावल का उत्पादन कम हुआ । १९६१-६२ में गेहूँ १,१९ लाख टन देश में पैदा हुआ, जब कि १९६२-६३ में वह घट कर १,०९ लाख टन रह गया, यानी १० लाख टन गेहूँ का उत्पादन कम हुआ । खाद्यान्नों का जो सम्मिलित सूचक अंक दिया गया है, वह १९६१-६२ में १३७.५ था और १९६२-६३ में १३१.३ हो गया है । यदि १९६५ तक दस करोड़ टन का लक्ष्य पूरा करना हो, तो जो दो वर्ष शेष रह जाते हैं, उनमें प्रति वर्ष ७० लाख टन के हिसाब से उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा, जो कि सर्वथा असम्भव है ।

मेरा विचार है कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं, उनको व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं मिल पाता है । खाद्य स्थिति पर चर्चा के समय भी मैंने कहा था कि खाद्य मंत्रालय और कृषि मंत्रालय जितनी योजनायें बनाते हैं, नीचे तक वे योजनायें पूरी नहीं पहुँच पाती हैं । बीच में जो मशीनरी है, वह सरकार की नीतियों को व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं देने देती । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार अपना निर्णय लेने से पहले अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करे । अगर सरकार

की मशीनरी ठीक हो और वह सरकार की नीतियों को ठीक से व्यावहारिक रूप दे सके तो मेरा अनुमान है कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में पन्द्रह वर्षों के बाद भी आज जो हमको शर्म से गर्दन झुकानी पड़ती है, उस स्थिति को हम समाधान कर सकेंगे । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यहां से तो यह तय कर देती है कि सिचाई विभाग कृषि विभाग के साथ मिल कर चलेगा, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि आज खाद किसान को मिल जाता है, और वह उसको अपने खेत में डाल देता है और उम्मीद करता है कि कल उसको ट्यूबवैल से पानी मिलेगा । लेकिन जब उसको समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता है तो चूँकि वह खाद गम होता है, इसलिये वह किसान के खेत को और उल्टा जला देता है । जब सरकार खाद देती है, तो उसके साथ साथ उसको पानी की भी तो व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । सरकार का एक अंग तो सुविधा देता है पर उसका दूसरा अंग उस सुविधा को वापिस ले लेता है । इसी प्रकार से सरकार द्वारा कृषि के सम्बन्ध में दी गई अन्य सुविधायें भी बीच में ही अटक कर रह जाती हैं ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन के समय इन तमाम बातों को ओझल नहीं किया जायेगा और सरकार इनके बारे में गम्भीरता से कुछ निर्णय लेगी ।

धन्यवाद ।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the last few days, several people have made speeches regarding the functioning of the Third Five Year Plan. Several speeches regarding the functioning of Almost all the Members were criticising the Government and also the Planning Commission.

The noteworthy thing is that the attack is based mainly on the facts and figures supplied by the Govern-

[Shri Maiyangadan]

ment in the Mid-Term Appraisal. I am happy that the Government has come forward with such a publication giving these details in an honest and frank way and I join with several others who have congratulated the Government for this. It is an invitation for frank criticisms and also for constructive suggestions for improvement. There is no doubt that Government are going to take remedial measures by locating the black spots.

The suggestion made by some that the whole Plan should be scrapped seems to me to be very fantastic, not because it is too late now to think in that line.

If the system of planning that we have adopted is fundamentally wrong, there is no meaning in continuing it. If that is so, we should have the boldness to scrap the whole thing and start afresh in the manner which is most appropriate for achieving the goals that we have in mind.

The nation has before it certain social and economic objectives, and if we are to reach them, there is no method other than planning. Those who have suggested that the Plan should be scrapped have not put forward any alternative suggestions. There can be differences of opinion in the approach to planning. What is needed is a practical approach having in view the social and economic objectives that we have in mind.

In the words of the Planning Commission themselves,

"In any social system, planning is a major instrument in the service of the basic values and objectives held by the community. India has a deep attachment to the values of freedom, democracy and welfare of the common citizen. The purpose of planning is to provide the economic sinews and the social motivation for furthering these aims."

India is the first country in the world to launch on a system of planned economic development under a democratic system with full guarantees for individual freedom. A mere doctrinaire approach ignoring the realities of the situation is likely to land us in difficulties.

I may, with your permission, quote a passage from the publication of the Planning Commission entitled *The Planning Process*. At page 5, in para 10 we find the following:

"There is no easy way out of the difficulties that beset a relatively backward society seeking rapid economic growth. Cause and effect interact. Unless a society breaks itself free from some of the shackles of the past, overcomes internal resistances and releases new forces of change, it is unable to achieve a high rate of growth. Rapid economic expansion greatly facilitates the solution of difficult political, economic and social problems inherent in an underdeveloped society, helps reconcile divergences of interest and stimulates support and participation from the people. To be meaningful, a high rate of growth must be sustained steadily over a long period, for a vast chasm between the prevailing levels of poverty and the minimum conditions of well-being for the masses. Given such continuity, growth itself becomes self-sustaining. That is to say, dependence on foreign resources gradually disappears and the underdeveloped society acquires resources in skill, the infra-structure and the technical capacity to move into the future on its own strength. This brings greater stability to the developing society and opens up new possibilities of international exchange."

For successful implementation of planning in a democratic set-up, there must be responsive public opinion behind it. Planning was going on for the last thirteen years, and the question

naturally arises what the impact of it is on the common man in the country. Has he begun to feel that at least some of the miseries experienced by him are being wiped out? Are the planners and those responsible for its implementation able to say that the common man in the country is conscious of a change in his surroundings which makes him feel that he is on the path to prosperity? The sure test of success of planning is the capability of arousing this consciousness in the common man. The enthusiasm generated in the common man as a result of this feeling must be the motive force behind the implementation of the Plan schemes in various fields.

We budget for several crores of rupees and carry out several projects. The national wealth is increased, though not to our expectations, at least to some extent. What is the share that the common man gets out of this increased wealth? How far have his amenities of life improved? Grandiose schemes like the Bhakra-Nangal, Bhilai etc. are capable of creating some enthusiasm and hope, but this would not be sustained for long unless he feels that he also has begun to share in the benefits of development. I am not saying that there is absolutely no material advantage to the common man. There have been various facilities made available to him. They may not have gone to him to the extent that they should have, or according to our expectations, but it is not true to say that the result of planning has caused only additional tax burden and increase in prices of essential commodities, thus increasing his miseries.

It has to be remembered that the national emergency due to the Chinese aggression intervened and we had to concentrate on defence activities. In the new situation that arose as a result of the national emergency we were faced with two alternatives, namely either to stop all developmental activities and concentrate on defence preparations or to increase defence preparations side by side with the

developmental activities. This was a challenge to us, and I am glad that we decided to meet the challenge in a bold way. We decided to go forward with the developmental activities without substantial reductions and at the same time to take adequate steps for defence preparations. The Planning Commission and Government were conscious that development in agricultural and industrial and similar sectors were as important as other defence preparations to meet the Chinese aggression.

Of course, certain adjustments had to be made in the priorities. Subject to that, we decided to carry on the activities.

The reason for increasing the target of additional taxation is quite evident from this fact. The success in achieving the increased target is an indication of the will of the people to make the Plan a success. The people want that the Plan should be successfully implemented and not be scrapped as some people have stated.

It is true that the people are worried about the shortfalls in our achievements. What is needed is to correct the mistakes.

Several remedial measures have been suggested in the Plan appraisal and also in the speech made by the hon. Minister. On the whole, I do not feel that there is reason for despair. While admitting that the picture is not a rosy one, I dare say that there is every scope for improvement and that the plan could be implemented successfully.

Certain people see only shortfalls which are mentioned in the publication. But what about the successes? For example, the development of railways, road development, shipping, power, education health etc. have gone according to schedule, and in certain cases the targets have been exceeded.

Then, much was said about agriculture. It is true that we have not been able to achieve the targets that we had set before ourselves. Adverse weather conditions had caused serious shortfalls

[Shri Manyangadan]

in agricultural production, mainly in the production of foodgrains in 1961-62 and 1962-63. I do not think that there is any country in the world where there is no fluctuation in agricultural production due to the vagaries of the season. The only thing that is possible is to lower the level of the fluctuations. From the figures supplied to us, there is the indication that there is this trend in our country as well. At page 69, the report on the mid-term appraisal of the Plan says:

"While seasonal factors have, no doubt, effected recent production levels, it is necessary to remember that over the past decade the general trend in the production of various crops has been upward and fluctuations from year to year have, on the whole, been relatively smaller than in earlier years."

So what is possible in the circumstances prevailing in the country is, according to me, being done and we have been able to minimise the fluctuations due to the vagaries of nature. In this connection, several members have referred to the organisational and other defects. I hope with the improvements suggested in that regard and to ensure co-ordination between various agencies connected with agriculture, we will be able to have a better future.

In this connection, I desire to refer to certain minor matters. On several occasions, failure to utilise the irrigation potential has been mentioned. I do not want to go into that. But it is not correct to say that has been the case everywhere; in several States the potential created has been almost fully utilised. For example, in Madras and Kerala, we find that.

With regard to irrigation, there is no provision for maintenance of channels and other things. Of course, it may be considered non-plan expenditure. But there must be provision for that also.

Regarding community development projects, I do not say that the scheme has not done much good. It has done a lot of good. But there are so many defects in that. The block development officer and the advisory council are given a set pattern, and they have to function within that, while what is called the schematic budget of the block does not, in many cases, fit in with local needs and conditions. The pattern which may be applicable to a particular area may not be so to others. An all-India pattern prepared in Delhi should not be imposed throughout India. The scheme should be suitable to local needs and conditions. The blocks should be given the freedom to prepare their own schemes.

Speaking about the village leaders' camps etc., in all blocks camps are conducted and training is given to agriculturists. But from my personal experience, I can say the block officer somehow manages to gather some people and the camp is held. There is absolutely no follow-up. This does not result in any good in the agricultural or any other sector.

Much has been said about the Japanese method of cultivation. That also presupposes certain facilities, e.g. assured water supply, adequate supply of manure, better seeds and other things. Without planning for these things, there is no meaning in implementing what is called the Japanese method. Similarly about the demonstration plots.

Coming to resources, resources for the plan are to be raised by the Centre and States and targets are fixed. But here the capability of States must also be taken into account. A State, because of its economic backwardness, may not be able to raise the resources which others may be able to. The planners should not refuse to help such States or areas. The plan is a national one and the State with the lowest per capita income must be helped to come up to the standard of the other States. Otherwise, there will be frustration.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

As I understand planning, it is for the prosperity of the country and so the achievement of planning should be judged from the prosperity it has brought to the country's general masses. As I come from the farmers' community, naturally my thoughts go to that community. In this country, they constitute 70 per cent of the population. They are about 31 crores living on agriculture. So I will discuss what prosperity planning has brought to them and the extent it has succeeded in bringing prosperity to the agriculturists.

Before I do so, I would quote some figures. In our country, the *per capita* income is Rs. 329.7 at current prices. What is the average annual income of a worker in a factory? In cotton mills in 1961, it was Rs. 1,658, in jute mills Rs. 1,693, in silk mills Rs. 1,266 and so on. It varies between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500, the average coming to Rs. 1,407.

Then a few people in our country pay income tax. They are 9,52,000 in number. They distribute among themselves Rs. 1,275 crores. A large slice is taken by these persons, mainly high salaried officers, factory owners etc. The average income of a man in government service, and semi-government service also, comes to about Rs. 1,700 a year. This is not income. No expenditure is incurred in earning it. But let us now consider the average *per capita* income of one in agriculture. It comes to Rs. 189 gross income. A big amount and that too after 12½ years of planning! We have completed two plans, we have spent crores and crores on irrigation, fertilisers etc. and the prosperity we have brought to the person in agriculture is Rs. 189. With this state of affairs, we are not at all disturbed.

We are talking always of socialism. My hon. friends of the Communist Party talk of socialism. Socialism means equality. Where is equality considering the income of a man in agriculture? They talk of socialism in reference to labourers, government servants and such others. They do not care for agriculturists, and naturally they should not because they are followers of Marxism, and according to the Marxist theory, farmers are reactionaries.

Shri Umanath: Wrong, not at all.

Shri P. R. Patel: And they want to do away with these reactionaries.

Shri Umanath: Landlords are reactionaries.

Shri P. R. Patel: Anyone owning a and you will find that that is the general term used for farmers.

Shri Umanath: I have read.

Shri P. R. Patel: Anyone owing a piece of land, whether two acres, five acres or 20 acres, is a landlord, and my communist friends living in bungalows worth Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100,000 are poor people, they are not landlords. But I do not want to go into it. What I am submitting is that the farmers' prosperity has remained where it was 15 years ago.

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): What is the remedy?

Shri P. R. Patel: I will give the remedy. If you look at the distribution of land, you will see that some 40 million people have five acres or less. A few have got more than 100 acres. Of course, the bigger landlords will be earning more, but what is the condition of peasants with five acres and less? There was a dispute in this House between three annas and 7 annas. Have you considered, that the income of farmers with five acres or less must be minus 2 annas, 3 annas or 4 annas. That also is their gross income. You can imagine their net income.

[Shri P. R. Patel]

When their income is so low, how are they treated? Very recently excise duty was levied on crude oil. My friends say that wheat production has gone down. Naturally, it must go down. A barrel of crude oil that cost Rs. 50 some years back is now costing the cultivator Rs. 92. With such high cost, who would do wheat cultivation? An intelligent farmer will not. So, unless and until we take some remedial measures to give the farmers at cheap rates all their requirements, I think prosperity will not come to them.

Let us take *gur*. It may be proper according to the Minister of Food, but the farmers of U.P. and Maharashtra get less price, and in Gujarat for every maund they have to pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Nothing is done to supply them at control or reasonable prices.

Let us take corrugated sheets. I know the Gujarat Government has requested the Central Government to supply these sheets at least to cover the engines meant for cultivation, meant for more production, but the request has not yet been met. And the farmers in my State have to buy these sheets paying Rs. 82 to Rs. 90 per maund.

Similarly with cement. So, whatever be the requirement of the agriculturists, they are asked to go to the black market, to profiteers. If Government want more production, the cultivators should be supplied their requirements at their homes. Is it possible? That will not be possible because the planners are no doubt intelligent persons with good heart, but they know little of agriculture, they know little of the traditions and emotions of the agriculturists. Naturally, when they think of prosperity, and progress, they look to the factories, labourers etc.

Let us consider the housing scheme. For factory labourers, for low income groups we have got housing schemes; we subsidise them and give them loans. For agricultural labourers, the poorest

in the country, do we give subsidy for housing?

An Hon. Member: Not at all.

Shri P. R. Patel: No. Do we subsidise housing for agriculturists? No. We yet want more agricultural production, we say that agriculture is the base of our industry and our prosperity, but that base is very little cared for. We want more milk from the cow of agriculture, but we do not want to feed the cow and care for it. But the fashion nowadays is that everybody speaks on agriculture, the progress of agriculture, the improvement of agriculture etc., and those who know nothing about agriculture speak the most.

Now I come to land reforms. No doubt, they are good. I am not for any intermediaries, but in doing this, we have encouraged corruption. In the old Bombay State, we had a legislation which gave land to the tenant, and the compensation to be paid was 20 to 200 times the assessment. And the man who was to decide this was the revenue officer. So, it benefited the revenue officers rather than the land owners or the tenants. Everybody will agree on that, however much we may boast of our land reforms.

Then there is a fight of ideologies in land reform. My hon. friends talk of nationalisation, they want everything to be nationalised. But so far as land is concerned, let us understand the traditions and the feelings of the people, and let us work with them. We do not do it, and so we fail on the agricultural

14-00 hrs

front. The main problem before the country is not co-operative societies or collective farms. What should we do to get more production from the present agricultural system? I am finishing by referring to remunerative prices. The Plan on page 323 says: we give all incentives to the agriculturists. One incentive is wanting: remunera-

tive price. Minimum remunerative price should be guaranteed at the time of sowing. That assurance of the Planning Commission remains in the book. Have we implemented it? No. What is the support price that is often talked of? It is just declaring a support price of Rs. 12 when the prices that rule are Rs. 14 and Rs. 15. You can please small children by doing like this but the agriculturists of this country are today not in that position. Let us give them remunerative prices. I have often raised the question of fixation of remunerative minimum price. Government is rather not prepared for it. Are you going to progress agriculture like this?

Lastly, about birth control....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been said about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Ask him how many children he has.

Shri P. R. Patel: My hon. friend Shri Sharma always envies the wife and children of married persons. I am not going to refer to it. I only submit that what Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri said is a matter worth considering. We are having these operations and all these things; it affects the intelligent and middle-class people. Persons who are less intelligent are let free. The result will be a paucity of intelligent persons which we are feeling today. The second thing is that we have got Pakistan. If there is increase in population in one community alone, and decline in another, it is a matter to be considered. Hindu population is declining. I am not speaking for Hindus or Muslims now. When we have got Pakistan and Hindustan before us and all the other communal troubles, we have to take care of it.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I wish to deal first with the attitude of the Government and of the Planning Commission to the development of markedly backward areas in each State. In each State there are such pockets. To say the least, the attitude is one of neglect. Typical of such area in Madras State is Arantangi, Pudukkottai and East Ramnad

—a contiguous area. The soil is good but there is no perennial source of irrigation except tanks relying on scanty rains. The Manual of Pudukkottai State itself says:

"Rainfall is scanty and precarious; the average rainfall for the past ten years being 35.9".... Even this average is not uniformly reached. Coupled with the low rain-fall the State experiences intense heat during the greater part of the year."

This has become a drought area. 1904-5, 1907-8, 1909-10, 1916-18, 1924-30 and 1934-35 were periods of continuous drought. The situation is not much different now.

104.06 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

This is evidenced from the following statistics for Pudukkottai between 1924-25 and 1934-35. The rice acreage has fallen from 1.19 lakh acres in 1924-25 to 56,000 in 1934-35; the groundnut acreage, from 45,900 to 15,400; the foodgrains and pulses acreage from 56,700 to 35,400. The situation is not anyway different now. These are ex-native States and ex-zamin areas.

The problems in such areas in each State are special problems—the existence of big developmental backlogs inherited from past. While in other parts of the country the question is of general development, in these areas it is one of eliminating these backlogs and gaps. So, the priorities, the rate of development and financial programmes will have to be different for these regions. Priorities related to the task of eliminating the backlog of each region will have to be concretely and separately evolved. The rate of development in these areas, since the general development and the elimination of backlog have to go hand in hand, will have to be higher than the rate of development in other areas. With different priorities and a higher rate of development our concept of financial requirements of developmental activities in such regions will have to differ—in quantum,

[Shri Umanath]

pattern of expenditure, pattern of raising resources and the very concept of economics of projects in these areas will have to be different. All this means that a programme should have been drawn up to undertake intensive surveys of backward areas of each State and to evolve priorities, rate of development and financial requirement for each of the areas in each State. It also means creation of agencies to execute this survey programme. The undertaking of such surveys is an immediate step recommended by the Asoka Mehta Committee in 1957 on page 122:

"The remedial measures for each of these areas would, therefore, depend on the nature and intensity of its problem. . . . But these areas also merit intensive studies for assessing the local factors, economic as well as social, and deciding upon the correct solution. Such studies are all the more important inasmuch as these areas are not only problem areas *per se*, but as we have explained earlier they also tend to upset the balance of the overall food situation."

In 1959, in a foreward to the book 'Rehabilitation and development of Basti District', Dr. P. S. Loganathan, Director General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research writes:

"In the context of economic planning of India as a whole, the need for rehabilitation and development of these depressed areas presents a serious problem which calls for not only urgent but drastic remedial measures. The nature and character of the problem differs somewhat from one depressed area to another, but precisely for this reason fact finding enquiries and investigations which will help formulate a plan of action for the economic betterment of such areas elsewhere in India, would seem to be necessary Moreover unless the

national plan give special emphasis to the rehabilitation and development of depressed areas, the economic progress of India as a whole is likely to be lopsided."

As to the nature of the survey to be conducted in those areas, Mr. Asoka Mehta committee states on page 129:

"I would say that such an enquiry will probably have to look into the difficulties created by (a) natural calamities, (b) backward conditions of agriculture due to (i) neglect of the area under British rule, (ii) lack of resources with the agriculturists, (c) lack of purchasing power among the people arising out of (i) inadequate employment opportunities, (ii) ill-balanced economy of the area."

After 13 years, the Planning Commission has not drawn such a programme of survey nor created agencies for undertaking these surveys. To prepare indicators to identify such areas they took five years since Asoka Mehta Committee reported. Even in the Mid-term Appraisal, the resolution of the National Development Council merely says that "the relatively less-developed regions in different States present special problems and call for sustained and integrated development." That is what they have been saying in the second Plan and the third Plan also.

This attitude of the Planning Commission will result in widening the existing gap between these areas and other parts of the country. It may be asked whether the State Governments are keeping quiet in those areas. They are not keeping quiet. They are doing something. They are applying the normal developmental measures in these areas as are applied in other areas. But the question is, whether these developmental measures are applied in the State Governments to those areas bearing in mind the need to eliminate the backlogs which I mentioned before? Absolutely not. Even with regard to Basti district, where the U.P. Government did more

than the Madras Government did for Pudukkottai and east Ramnad, the NCAER Report says at page 15 as follows:

"The Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken certain measures under the two Five Year Plans for the amelioration of Basti district. The efforts have been made on the familiar lines of economic development followed all over India. There has been some expenditure in local flood control and on provision of irrigation, etc.

All these measures are good, but in Basti they are deficient in two ways: (a) the needs of Basti are so much greater than those of other districts that 'equal' treatment will never enable it to catch up with the rest of India; and (b) the pattern of developmental expenditure in a district like Basti should be different from that in the rest of the State. Thus, not only is an intensification of activity needed for such areas, but also a reorientation of priorities for development functions."

So, it is very clear as far as this matter is concerned. That is why I brought this question to the notice of this House during the budget session of 1962 in the course of my speech on 12-6-1962. The Minister, while replying, completely ignored this. There has been no response. They did not even care to reply to it. Again, in a memorandum submitted by me to the Planning Minister, Shri Nanda, on 7-9-1962 the demands that were made as far as these areas were concerned were as follows. I quote:

"Hence, the people of this area consider it to be too heavy a price to miss the third Plan as well. It is their demand that:

(a) These areas, as the eastern districts of U.P. shall be treated on a special footing for battling with its marked backwardness and for accelerated development.

(b) A special division of the Planning Commission must be sent to this area, to enquire, investigate and recommend special measures for its accelerated development.

(c) Allot special funds in the III Plan for the execution of the special measures."

After this memorandum there has been no response either from the Government of India or from Shri Nanda or from the Planning Commission.

I would like to contrast this attitude of the Government with regard to another instance. When an hon. Member from eastern Uttar Pradesh described the conditions in eastern Uttar Pradesh districts in this very House, in 1962 budget session, that was enough for the Prime Minister to move the Planning Commission to send immediately a team to that area for undertaking investigations. Is it the misfortune of the people of Pudukkottai and east Ramnad in Madras State that our Prime Minister was not born in the Madras State? That is what the people of those areas ask after this was done. I do not say like that. It is the reaction of the people. Perhaps it is Uttar Pradesh patriotism. I would like to ask this: when this is the sort of attitude, partial attitude, what else will people think? I do not say nothing should be done for eastern Uttar Pradesh. They are our people; they are our brethren. They are suffering and, everything must be done for them. But why is it that this attitude is not extended to other areas, other similar areas in other States which are suffering (*Interruption*).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: They are pleading their case well.

Shri Umanath: As though you are not pleading here. What are you doing—simply lecturing and going about? So, when this is the attitude, talking of national integration will

[Shri Umanath]

have no meaning as far as the people are concerned. Now also I am very clear and I am aware that when the hon. Minister replies to this debate he is not going to refer to this matter. I am quite aware of it. Yet, I am speaking in this House on behalf of all those people, with the mandate of all those people in those areas. They have missed two Plans, and the third Plan also they are going to miss. Though I am quite conscious that the Minister is not going to deal with this question in his reply, though I am aware of that, yet, I am carrying the mandate of those people: let this Government be given time till the next budget session to announce their decision not only in regard to these particular areas but similar backward areas in other parts of the country.

I am also aware that language of Parliament alone is not sufficient as far as this Government is concerned. I am quite aware that the language of Parliament will have to be backed up by the language of the masses to make this Government respond to the desires of the people, especially in the markedly backward areas, by the powerful mass struggle. The maximum that this Government can do is to jail people like me and others in such a struggle. We have been waiting for long; we have been waiting for 13 to 15 years, and yet, when there is no response to the memorandum, no response even to speeches in Parliament, no response even when individual approaches to the Minister on behalf of the people, the people will have no other go except to launch a mass struggle. The maximum that this Government can do is to jail us, but at that time, we will be satisfied that this august House will be remembering that we have been jailed for this cause, for having stood by the people, and we are sure that justice will be done to the people.

श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी (जम्मू तथा
काश्मीर) : जनाबेवाला, तीसरे पांच साला

मन्सूबे के मिड-टर्म एप्रैजल पर तीन चार रोज से बहस हो रही है। जब हम इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ते हैं, तो एक तरफ तो दुख होता है कि हमारे प्लान में बहुत सी खामियां रही हैं, बहुत सी फेल्योर्ज और नाकामयाबियां हुई हैं, लेकिन जब हम आखिर में दिए गए नैशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल के स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ते हैं, तो उससे इन्तहाई खुशी होती है और हमारे दिलों में उम्मीद पैदा होती है। उस स्टेटमेंट में प्लानिंग कमीशन कौम के साथ, मुल्क के साथ, एक वादा करता है कि वह आइन्दा इन खामियों को दूर करके प्लान को कामयाब बनाने की कोशिश करेगा।

जहां तक इस प्लान का ताल्लुक है, इस पर बहुत सी बहसें हुई हैं। जिस तरह एक घर या एक फ़ैमिली के लिए अपना मकान बनाने में प्लानिंग जरूरी है, उसी तरह मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए, देश को बनाने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान को एक नई सूरत देने के लिए मन्सूबाबन्दी बहुत जरूरी है। हम पहले और दूसरे पांच साला मन्सूबे को पूरा कर चुके हैं और अब तीसरे पांच साला मन्सूबे में चल रहे हैं। यकीनी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आगे बढ़ रही है। हमें उन इकदामात की तरफ से बिल्कुल आंखें बन्द नहीं कर लेनी चाहिए, जो कि प्लानिंग कमीशन या हुकूमत ने इस मुल्क की बेहतरी के लिए उठाए हैं और जिनमें कामयाबी हासिल हुई है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, हिन्दुस्तान का एक नया मिजाज उभर रहा है, एक नई तस्वीर उभर रही है, जिसमें नये नये कारखाने खुल रहे हैं और नई नई सड़कों के जाल बिछाये जा रहे हैं। जहां तक मैं देखता हूं, रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर में एक बड़ा भारी इन्कलाब आ रहा है। उस इन्कलाब को लाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में एक मुनासिब वातावरण और एट्मोस्फीयर को मैं जरूरी समझता हूं, जिसमें हम ठोस इकदामात उठा सकें।

लेकिन बद-बढ़ती से जहाँ हमको एक तरफ पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है दूसरी तरफ चीनी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, वहाँ तीसरी तरफ हमको इन्टर्नल डिस-आर्डर का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पोलिटिकल मोटिव्स को सहारा देने के लिए या पोलिटिकल एंज को हासिल करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में जो एट्मास्फियर खराब किया जाता है वह प्लान की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में बहुत बड़ी रुकावट है। हमको अपने प्लान में कामयाबी तक तक हासिल नहीं हो सकती है, जब तक कि सब के सब लोग उसमें सहयोग न दें। जब तक सब लोग हिन्दुस्तान को अपना मुल्क और देश न समझें, अगर हमारी नज़रे कहीं बाहर लगी हों, तो यकीनी तौर पर हम

श्री शीयं (अलीगढ़) : क्या हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोग हैं ?

श्री अब्दुल ग़नी गौनी : आनरेबल मेम्बर क्यों घबरा गए ?

तो यकीनी तौर पर हम इस मुल्क की तामीर में उस तरीके से हिस्सा नहीं ले सकते हैं, जिस तरीके से लेना चाहिए। अभी अभी कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि साहब, फ़लां तबके की आबादी की औसत जो बढ़ रही है, उससे देश को ख़तरा पैदा हो रहा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ लोगों के ज़हनों में एक अहसास-कमतरी—या उस को एहसास-बरातरी कहिए—है। जब तक वे ज़हन साफ़ न हों, यकीनी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान में वह वातावरण, वह एट्मास्फ़ीयर पैदा नहीं होगा, जो कि मुल्क की तामीर और तरक्की के लिए ज़रूरी होता है।

जहाँ तक रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, एक तरफ़ हम पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं एक तरफ़ हम चीन का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं और उसके अलावा हमें कई लोगों की फ़िरकापरस्ती का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर ने तरक्की की है।

मैं आपको एक मिसाल दूंगा कि १९५३ में हमारे यहाँ स्टूडेंट्स, तुलबा की तादाद ६४,००० थी, लेकिन आज इन पिछले दस सालों में वहाँ पर दो लाख चौतीस हजार तुलबा हैं, आज इतने तुलबा हमारे स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ रहे हैं। यह जो चीज हमारे सामने आ रही है यह यह दिखलाती है कि एक नई ज़िन्दगी हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो रही है, एक नई कौम हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो रही है। यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि हम हर चीज पर सोच विचार कर आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमारी रियासत में जहाँ हम पहले देखते हैं, महाराजा के ज़माने में, १९४७ के पहले, राजशाही में कि कोई कालेज नहीं है, वहाँ आज कई कालेज हैं, टेक्नीकल कालेज हैं, मैडीकल कालेज हैं, एग्रिकल्चरल कालेज हैं साइंस कालेज खुले हुए हैं। यही एक चीज है जो कि एक नया नमूना हमारे सामने पेश कर रही है।

ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि यह जो प्लान है, इसको आप और हम सब अपनायें। हम समझें कि यह हमारा प्लान है। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि कुछ विदेशी लोग बैठ हुए हैं प्लानिंग कमिशन में, ये हमारे अपने लोग नहीं हैं, इनको कोई परेशानी नहीं है देश की ओर ये बैठे बैठे अपना वक्त जाया कर रहे हैं, तो यकीनी तौर पर इसको चलाने में, इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने में ख़ामियां रह जायेंगे। ख़ामियां हैं, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन जब तक देश साथ नहीं है, जब तक सब लोग साथ नहीं हैं, और न ही लोगों ने इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने में साथ दिया तो यकीनी तौर पर वह इसको उठाकर दूर फेंक देंगे और बे काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे जिसके लिए हमने उनको मुकर्रर किया हुआ है।

इस प्लान का जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है, जो हमारे फ़ाईनेंसिस हैं, उन में आप सब से पहले ज़रूर जायें। आपने प्लान के इंट्रोडक्ट्री चैप्टर में लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ बुनियादी चीज़ें हैं जिनकी तरफ़ ध्यान देना है। उन

[श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी]

से एक बुनियादी चीज यह है कि देहात के लोग, रूरल एरियाज के लोग निगलैक्टड हैं और उनको ऊपर उठाना है। रूरल एरियाज में सड़कें नहीं हैं, रेलें नहीं हैं, आपकी जो यहां कोठियां हैं, वे वहां नहीं हैं, यहां की तरह से एयर कंडीशंड कमरे नहीं हैं, वहां पर जिस तरह से शहरों में पंखे लग हुए हैं, वे नहीं हैं, उनकी तरफ सब से पहले ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। उनके पास बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं है, उनके बच्चों के लिए स्कूल नहीं हैं, उनके बच्चों के इलाज का इन्तजाम नहीं है, उनका बच्चा एक एक कुनैन की टिककी के लिए तड़पता और तरसता है और मर जाता है। ये जो चीजें हैं, इन सब की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आपका यह प्लान ७५०० करोड़ रुपये का है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप सरकार में से रूरल एरियाज के लिए क्या दे रहे हैं? जम्मू और काश्मीर को इसमें से सिर्फ एक परसेंट मिल रहा है।

उस रियासत को जिस रियासत के बोर्डर्स डिसटर्ब्ड हैं, जिसकी जनता एक शस्त्री निजाम के तले दबी हुई थी, आप क्या दे रहे हैं, उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। नेपा को लीजिये, हिमाचल प्रदेश को लीजिये, नागालैंड को लीजिये। इन इलाकों को खसूसन आपको इमदाद देनी है क्योंकि ये बोर्डर एरियाज हैं। अगर आप बोर्डर एरियाज को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, अहमियत नहीं देंगे तो यकीनी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान की हिफाजत नहीं हो सकेगी और हिन्दुस्तान की डिफेंस मजबूत नहीं हो सकेगी। बदकिस्मती से हमारी लापरवाही की वजह से हमारे ये एरियाज कमजोर रहे हैं। ऐसी सूरत में यकीनी तौर पर इन्फिल्ट्रेशन का खतरा है। उन एरियाज को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिये वहां पर डिससैंटिफिकेशन के लिये कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रखी जानी चाहिये,

उन लोगों में नाउम्मीदी पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिये, ऐसा अहसास पैदा नहीं होना चाहिये कि मकंजी सरकार उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। मैं देखता हूं कि हमारी रियासत को आज तक जो लोन मिला है जम्मू काश्मीर रियासत को सेंट्रल लोन जो मिला है, वह बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मिला है। इसको देखकर दुख सा होता है कि हम कर क्या रहे हैं। प्रापेगंडा होता है कि काश्मीर पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। मेरे पास फिगरज हैं। मैं उनको आपके सामने रखता हूं। एंड आफ मार्च १९६३ तक ६७ करोड़ ३९ लाख रुपये उस रियासत को सेंट्रल से लोन के तौर पर मिले। उस में से हम ने १४.४० करोड़ रुपये पे कर दिये। इन लॉज पर हम ने जो इंटरिस्ट पे किया वह ८.७३ करोड़ रुपये था। जहां यह हालत हो, जहां इस तरह का स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता हो, इस तरह के इलाकों के साथ वहां हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। जब तक आप जो बोर्डर एरियाज हैं, जहां पर हमारे मुल्क की सरहदों दूसरे मुल्कों से लगती हैं, जो मुहाज हैं, उनको मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यकीनी तौर पर हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। जहां तक हमारी सरहदों का ताल्लुक है, हम फ.इ. के साथ कह सकते हैं और मैं कहूंगा—मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि कुछ आनरेबल मैम्बरज के मन में क्या है—कि काश्मीर में जहां जहां पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया वहां वहां हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों का खून एक साथ बहा। ब्रिगेडियर उसमान और ब्रिगेडियर राजेन्द्र सिंह दोनों ने एक ही जगह पर खून दिया है और दूसरों ने भी दिया। लद्दाख में हमारे सरदार मारे गये हैं, हमारी सरहदों पर लोग मारे गए हैं। वहां पर किसी ने मौका नहीं दिया कि दुश्मन उसको गिरफ्तार करे। गिरफ्तार होने की शमिदगी के बजाय हम मरना बेहतर समझते हैं और यही हम जानते हैं। हजारों आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं कई

फंटियरों पर लेकिन लड़ाख पर या जम्मू और काश्मीर में कहीं दूसरी जगह पर एक भी गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ है। हम गिरफ्तार होने से मौत को तरजीह देते हैं, हम गिरफ्तारी की खिन्दगी बसर नहीं करना जानते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम तब तक आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं जब तक कि इस तरह के जो एरियाज हैं, उनको हम डिवलेप नहीं करते हैं। मुझे दुःख होता है यह देख कर कि एक तरफ तो एयर कंडिशनड बिल्डिंग्स हैं, बड़ी बड़ी कारें खड़ी हैं, बड़े बड़े महल खड़े हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक झोपड़ी है और उस झोपड़ी में तो सात बच्चे पल रहे हैं और उस कोठी में, साथ वाली में तीन आदमी ही हैं। यह सोशलिस्ट समाज नहीं है जिसकी चर्चा हमारे दोस्त कांग्रेस वाले और दूसरे भी करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारा आईना है, जो हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन है, उस में जब तक हम तरमीम नहीं लाते हैं, राइट टू वर्क गारंटी नहीं करते हैं, तब तक रेडी-कली कांस्टीट्यूशन को चेंज नहीं करते हैं तब तक समाजवाद हिन्दुस्तान में हम कायम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

हम पर बहुत अटक किया जाता है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन को दफा ३७० रखा हुआ है, इसको अलग कर दिया जाए। बदकिस्मती तो यही है कि हमारे जहन साफ नहीं हैं। यह दफा भी इंसान की बनाई हुई है। यह दफा भी है, ३७१ भी है, ३७१ ए भी है जिस में नागालैंड बनाया है। यह जो ३७० दफा है इसका एक्शन के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। ३७० रहे या न रहे, काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का इंटिग्रल पार्ट है और रहेगा। यह बुनियादी चीज है, आइनी चीज है। इस ३७० दफा के क्या फायदे हैं, इसको आप देखें। जो एसेंस है उसको आप देखें। हमने वहां पर लैंड टू दी टिल्लर का स्लोगन लगाया था और उसको दे दी है। यहां भी अभी लैंड टू दी टिल्लर की चर्चा हुई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब

तक कांस्टीट्यूशन में रैडिकल चेंज नहीं होगा, जब तक हम बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों के असर में रहेंगे, तब तक लैंड रिफार्म नहीं हो सकता है। हम ने वहां पर २२ एकड़ या साढ़े बाइस एकड़ की हद मुकरर की हर एक इंसान के लिये और जो इससे ज्यादा जमीन थी उसको हम ने स्टेटअवे काश्तकार को दे दिया। हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी सरकार भी सोशलिस्टिक समाज का दावा करती है। अभी कांग्रेस सेशन में भी इसकी चर्चा हुई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आईन इस वक्त है और जब तक इस में तरमीम नहीं की जाती है, तब तक लैंड टू दि टिल्लर आप नहीं दे सकते हैं बिना कम्पेंसेशन के। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम्पेंसेशन के बगैर लैंड टू दि टिल्लर को जाये। आप हद मुकरर कर दें, २५ एकड़ की, ३० की, ५० की या सौ एकड़ की जितनी भी आप चाहें अगर आप बड़े बड़े जमींदारों के हामी हैं तो। लेकिन बाकी जो लैंड है वह स्टेटअवे टू दी टिल्ल को चली जानी चाहिये।

अभी अभी हमारे दोस्त ने फिगरज पेश किए हैं जो बड़े बड़े फार्मर्स हैं या जो जमींदार हैं, उनके। शायद ६० पी० जैन साहब ने या किसी दूसरे साहब ने कहा है एक बड़ा आदमी पांच मन पैदा करता है फी एकड़। आज के जमाने में इस को देख कर हैरानी होती है। हमारे यहां एक मुंशी राम टेनंट है। उसने ८२ मन गल्ला पैदा किया है। आपके बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार लोग—

श्री ओंकारलाल बरबा (कोटा) : ८२ मन नहीं निकल सकता है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी : मैं सच कह रहा हूं। मैं इसको साबित कर दूंगा। आपको जमीन दिला दूंगा, काश्तकार दिखला दूंगा। गवर्नमेंट ने उसको इनाम दिया है।

जब तक आप टिल्लर को, किसान को काश्त की मिलकियत का हक नहीं देंगे तब तक

[श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी]

कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। आप लैंड रिफार्म कीजिये। मुझे मालूम है कि कुछ लोग लैंड रिफार्म करो, लैंड रिफार्म करो, यह तो चिल्लाते हैं, लेकिन जब कदम उठाये जायेंगे तो वे सब के सब कहना शुरू कर देंगे कि यह क्यों कर रहे हो, कम्पेंसेशन दो। इस वास्ते जब तक कांस्टीट्यूशन में आप रैडिकल चेंज नहीं करते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। एक तो यह बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरे जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, इनको एक्जैक्यूट करके उनको फंडमेंटल राइट्स में ट्रांसफर किया जाय ताकि उन के मुताबिक गवर्नमेंट चले। उन को फंडमेंटल राइट्स में जगह दी जाये। आप देखें कि आज जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट की फिगरें हैं, व बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं, पहले प्लान में कम थी, दूसरे में ज्यादा हो गई, तीसरे में और ज्यादा हो गई। अगर खुली डील रही तो वे बढ़ती ही जायगी फिर ये चाहे एजुकटेड अन-एम्प्लायड की फिगरें हों या अनएजुकटेड अनएम्प्लायड की हों। अगर आप आइने में राइट टु वर्क गारंटी करेंगे तो यकीनी तौर पर गवर्नमेंट आराम की नींद नहीं सो सकेगी, आफिसर्स जो बड़े बड़े हैं, बड़े बड़े प्रोडोनों पर हैं, आराम से नहीं सो सकेंगे, उन को रात दिन काम करना पड़ेगा ताकि जो बाहर हैं बेकार, उन को काम पर लगाया जा सके। हमारा प्लान भी तब ही चलेगा जबकि बुनियादी तौर पर जो कमजोरी हमारे आईन में है, उस को दूर कर दिया जाये। अगर इस तरह की गारंटी नहीं होगी तो हमेशा की तरह हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग सालाना रिपोर्ट दे दिया करेंगे। कि बहुत अफसोस है कि यह शार्टफाल हो गया, वह शार्टफाल हो गया। आज भी यही रिपोर्ट पेश है कि बड़ा अफसोस है कि शार्टफाल हुआ है। यह कोई एक्सक्लूज नहीं है। यह कहना कि ये खामियां रह गई हैं, इस वास्ते शार्टफाल हो गया है कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। ज़ानदार तो तब होता कि जो हमारे टारगेट्स

थे, उन से भी हम आगे बढ़ जाते। तब हम समझते कि हमारी जो इकूमत है वह सही मानों में रातदिन कोशिश कर रही है। बजाय इस के कि हम शार्टफाल बतलायें, हमें चाहिये था कि हम सर्प्लस रिपोर्ट देते। हम सर्प्लस रिपोर्ट दे दें कि हम ने यह किया। काश्मीर के लिये मैं कहूंगा कि सन् १९५२ में हमारे पास एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की कर्पेसिटी सिर्फ ४,००० कीलोवाट थी, लेकिन दस साल के बाद जब हम उस के फिगर पढ़ते हैं कि वह ३१,००० कीलोवाट हो गई है तो दिल खुश हो जाता है कि हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे इलाकों में भी, जहाँ बड़े बड़े लोग बैठ हुए हैं, गवर्नमेंट में जिन के नुमाइन्दे बैठे हुए हैं पार्लियामेंट में जिन के नुमाइन्दे बैठे हुए हैं स्टेट्स में जिन के नुमाइन्दे बैठे हुए हैं, एक इन्कलाब आ रहा है। यह कहना कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, इन्कलाब नहीं हो रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं है। यह वेइन्साफी है कि हम लोग उन के साथ इन्साफ न करें जो रात दिन काम कर रहे हैं।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, as I sat here and heard the speeches of many hon. Members, particularly the arguments against planning, I must say I was surprised. I agree that the targets of our plan have not been achieved. For that purpose, if you like, you may say that our implementation has been defective or we have partially failed. But I ask in all sincerity, does it make the concept of planning defective, does it make the concept of planning objectionable or unacceptable. I submit not. After all, what is the main purpose of planning? The purpose is to make a more efficient use of our limited resources, to bring a sort of rational control in our economy, to put our economy under a certain amount of Central direction, to put it under some sort of regimentation. And for what? For the larger interests of the country.

If you apply all these tests you will find that it is true that the plan in our system of political democracy has not succeeded, as it cannot succeed, to the same extent as it can succeed in totalitarian countries. Because, here we have got a different nature of Constitution, that is the federal constitution in which the States have their autonomy. And do not forget that 8 per cent of your plan projects have to be implemented by the States. The Constitution has given them their own autonomy and their own rights. There the position of the Centre is more advisory than anything else. If that is so, then the shortfalls or the lower implementation or the lack of achievement of targets, all these things can be explained just by this one thing, namely that there is no rigid regimentation, no complete and strict direction from the Centre. And I think it is good. When human values are involved, between rigid regimentation on the one hand and not achieving the full targets on the other, if a choice has to be made, I am sure the House will agree that even at the risk of not achieving the targets fully we must give liberty and freedom their due importance.

Having said this I must confess that the three reasons which the hon. the Mover of the Motion gave the other day for the shortfalls in the plan targets are not very impressive. The first reason that he gave was adverse weather conditions and inadequate administrative co-ordination in the field of agriculture. Much has been said about this adverse weather and nature. So I would not say anything more on that. Take the other thing, the inadequate administrative co-ordination in the field of agriculture. I am reminded of a speech which was made on the floor of this House by one hon. Member as early as 1958, and I would quote only one or two small passages from that. This is what he said:

"The agricultural production or food production today is the

charge not of one Ministry, but somehow or other it has happened that about five different Ministries and departments have got something to do with food production. Whether it is good or bad, it is for the House to decide."

And then he says a little later:

"So, for a larger food production, one has to streamline and co-ordinate the activities of all these five Ministries in a manner that it will go just like one machine and ultimately produce results which I am afraid are not being produced now to the extent to which it has got to be produced."

This was a statement made by a person no less than one of the Central Cabinet Ministers, Shri S. K. Patil who was Minister of Irrigation and Power at that time, on 26th March 1958.

And now after five years the Government is coming and telling us that there is no administrative co-ordination in the field of the agricultural departments.

The other reason given by the hon. Mover was inadequate advance planning and somewhat optimistic schedule of implementation. Why this inadequate advance planning? Who prevented you? And then 'somewhat optimistic schedule of implementation'. Do you seriously believe that the targets which were stated in the plan were 'optimistic'? Do you seriously suggest that the increase of about 40 per cent of steel production during the Third Plan was an 'optimistic' on ambitions, target or the increase of cement production by about 5 million tons per year was an 'optimistic' target?

There is a third reason given, and that is delay in obtaining foreign exchange and its speedy utilisation, on

[Shri Morarka]

account of procedural formalities. Is this the first time that we are obtaining foreign exchange? I ask, has the procedure been changed now. Why were these not taken into consideration at the time of framing the plan?

But let us see what the Planning Commission has to say in this Mid-term Appraisal on page 124:

"The lack of adequate preparatory planning has largely contributed to the delay in the implementation of certain projects in the public sector for which even foreign exchange credit was available".

It is not therefore want of foreign exchange credit; it was the inadequate planning, it was the inadequate organisation which was responsible.

There are two more reasons given, though not so clearly. One is the emergency and the other is the growth of population. There is no increase in the rate of growth of population. The rate of growth continues from the first Plan and the second Plan, and in the third Plan it has not jumped very much, it is the same. And I may also say that when the Plan was drafted, this factor was taken into consideration.

Then, take the emergency. What has happened on account of the emergency? Have the resources available for the Plan been diverted for any other purpose on account of the emergency? On the contrary, is it not a fact that during the emergency, because of industrial truce and many other factors, production has actually increased? The emergency actually has helped in achieving the targets of this Plan rather than hindering them in any way. Why is this reason, this bogey of emergency, put to justify the lack achievements, the targets the partial failure of the Plan? I do not think the emergency in any way has come in the way,

Then, what are the real reasons why the Plan did not succeed to the extent it should have succeeded. According to me the first reason is that there is a weak direction from the Centre. As I said, due to the autonomy of the States, the directions which the Centre can give are obeyed only partially and not to the full extent. You know that our hon. Prime Minister has said times without number and recommended to the States that the Chief Minister must hold the portfolio of Agriculture. He has repeated this advice. But I ask, how many Chief Ministers today, even after the Kamaraj plan, are holding this portfolio of Agriculture.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Only one.

Shri Morarka: They are enamoured of the portfolios of Industry, Finance, Home, some of which are Central subjects—not Home, but Industry, Commerce they are all Central subject. They are enamoured of both these portfolios, and in spite of the recommendation and advice of no less a person than the Prime Minister no Chief Minister has taken it up. This shows the attitude of mind. The autonomy of the States is given too much importance.

Then the other reason, according to me, is that our procedure laid down for approvals, for sanctions and for clearance is highly cumbersome and time-consuming. If you want to achieve the Plan target, and within the time given in the Plan, then all these things must be sanctioned as quickly and expeditiously as possible. We have created a number of autonomous corporations and commissions so that they can function in an autonomous manner. True. Even then, the so-called strategic controls kept by the the Ministries are so vital and time-consuming that even today, in spite of all autonomy, things are not proceeding smoothly and processing,

sanctioning and approval are not coming within the time they should come.

Thirdly, we do not have enough trained personnel, particularly for the management of these industrial enterprises. I agree that the managerial cadre cannot be brought about in a fortnight. But, then, it is more than ten years since we decided that we are going to have public sector industrial projects and that they are going to expand. So, serious effort should have been made to create a managerial cadre. Once it was done and then it has been abandoned, and I do not know why. I do not think any serious move has been made even to train managerial personnel.

The fourth reason why the Plan has not succeeded fully is because at the time of framing the Third Plan the failures of the Second Plan were not taken into consideration. During the Second Plan itself, we did not achieve our targets. Lessons from that were not taken into consideration at the time of framing our Third Plan.

Having said this, I would like to say, that so far as the general picture of resources and public co-operation is concerned, you have got more than what you wanted and targeted for. In the case of additional taxation, for example, your target was to get Rs. 1,100 crores from the Centre. Instead of Rs. 1,100 crores, you are going to get Rs. 1,900 crores now. So far as additional taxation in the States is concerned, you are getting a little less, Rs. 500 crores instead of Rs. 600 crores. So far as borrowing is concerned, your target was Rs. 800 crores for five years. You have already got Rs. 550 crores. In the case of small savings, you have already got Rs. 300 crores out of Rs. 600 crores. In the case of deficit financing, which is another indirect burden on the people your target was Rs. 550 crores for the entire Plan period, as against which you would be injecting a dose of Rs.

580 crores within three years. In deficit financing, saving, borrowing, additional taxation, in every sphere you have got much more than what you have targeted for. So far as resources are concerned, both internal and external, you have got not only what you asked for, but even more. So far as public co-operation is concerned, you have got it in all the various fields and activities, but so far as the achievements of physical targets are concerned, you have not achieved even 50 per cent except in one or two items like social services.

Many hon. Members have already spoken about agriculture. So, I would like to concentrate more on industry. Before I actually come to any specific industry, I would like to preface it by saying that our industrial field should be divided into three sectors, the two well-known sectors *viz.*, private and public and, third, the co-operative sector. I think the time has come when we must allot certain industries to the co-operative sector. Let the co-operative sector function and justify itself, whether it can acquire itself properly or not. I feel that all industries based essentially on agriculture, particularly perishable agricultural goods, must definitely and necessarily belong to the co-operative sector. In that I include the sugar industry, fruit canning industry, fisheries, dairy productions and similar things. In due course, if they are properly trained, even the textile and tea industry could be given to the co-operative sector.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
कोम्प्रापरेटिम्स में मिनिस्ट्रो के शेयर होंगे
तो चल सकेंगे वरना नहीं चल सकेंगे ।

Shri Morarka: So far as the co-operative are concerned, you may exercise all the regulation and control over them as you may please. But, you should look upon the co-operative sector with sympathy. Train people to run them and then hand over the management of the co-operatives to

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the people to whom they belong rather than always imposing Government servants on them.

It is a strange thing that the failures of one sector are justified by the failures in another sector. I have heard people saying "Yes, the public sector has failed; but what about the private sector?". The private sector people say "true, we have failed; but what about the public sector?" This is not the attitude that is expected of either of these sectors. They have got two different spheres which have been earmarked and they have to function in their own spheres instead of blaming one another.

Now, in the limited time at my disposal, I would like to take a few industries which are common to both public and private sector. I will begin with steel. I think the performance of the steel industry at the present moment is rather poor and unless we do something, some Herculean effort is made, we may not be able to achieve even the revised target of the Third Plan. Our expansion programmes of the three existing steel plants in the public sector are delayed by one year. Bokaro is still in the stage of blueprints and drawings. The alloy steel plant, which was to produce 200,000 tons, according to the revised figures, would be producing about 50,000 tons. What does the Planning Commission Mid-term Appraisal say about this? It says that the targeted production of 6.8 million tons is now expected to be reached by the third year of the Fourth Plan": That is to say, our target of the Third Plan is now expected to be reached in the third year of the Fourth Plan. Then it continues to say that "in the above circumstances, the realisation of the steel target will be appreciably delayed". Between 1961 and 1963, two years alone, we imported steel worth as much as Rs. 200 crores.

Then I will pass on to another basic industry, fertilizer. The performance of fertilizer is still more dismal. Our capacity target was 1 million tons and our production target was 8 lakhs tons. Now, in 1963-64, in the third year of the Plan, our capacity is expected to be 3.86 lakhs and our actual production 2.40 lakhs tons. I think this is a very poor performance and the blame lies not only on the public sector but also on the private sector. This is a basic necessity for the development of agriculture and unless and until some special efforts are made, I am afraid, the target may not be achieved.

I have something more to say about cement and other industries but since you are ringing the bell, I will not deal with them. In conclusion, however, I want to say this to the Government: please do not forget that the Plan is financed either by additional taxation, or by borrowing or by deficit financing. All these impose hardship on the people. They are all means of compulsory savings, they involve forced savings of the people. If in spite of all the sacrifices the results are not achieved, if the targets are not achieved, people are bound to feel frustrated and planning is bound to become unpopular.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the age in which we are living, each one has developed a particular fashion of planning. Everybody considers himself fashionable if he talks about planning. Whether the Plan ultimately brings results or not, is nobody's concern. The only concern is that there must be planning; we must be obsessed with planning, planning for the sake of planning and not for doing work. That has been the net result of all this planning for all these 15 years. I have been against it. I admit that I have stood against this planning in this sense that I wanted a progress of my country and

I did not want this planning business as planning and a new thing to be created for the sake of planning.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is right.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The results are there for all of us to note. Figures have been given. I will not reiterate the figures that have been given to show the shortfalls and the shortcomings of this Plan. But the patent facts that are there must be noted by all of us. What has this planning brought to us after spending Rs. 8300 crores? Rs. 8300 crores have been wasted with the net result that the country is today poorer than what it was before. Everywhere we are seeing that people find it very hard to maintain themselves. Let us look at the Directives of the Constitution. It is on the basis of the Directives that this Plan was prepared and the basis of the Directives was that each one of us should get social justice and equality and at the same time a welfare State should be established. Have we established a welfare State? That is the question which we must put to ourselves. Have we realised the aim with which we started by the Directives that are put in the Constitution? I would say, "No." There would be nobody to challenge that proposition. Big words are being used; professorial attacks are being made. The people who do not know what agriculture is plan the things and they think that grams grow on a tree and that when you shake it the grams will fall on the ground. It is such people who have entered into this planning and who are planning. Now, what is the result? Look at the production of wheat. It has gone down. Look at the production of rice. It has gone down. Look at the production of cereals. It has gone down. Look at the production of foodgrains. It has gone down. Look at the production of sugar. It has gone down. Sugar is getting dearer; wheat is getting dea-

rer; cereals are getting dearer and everything that a man wants is getting dearer. What has happened to cotton? Where is it disappearing? Why are people not getting proper clothing? The things which were available at 6 annas a yard are not available to us at Rs. 1|10| a yard today. How is the poor man going to maintain himself? Sometimes people start talking that Rs. 18 of 1938 are better than Rs. 180 of today. It is a fact. The planning has not brought about any amelioration of the masses in any manner whatsoever.

Now, let us take the first and foremost thing that is being pushed down the throat of everybody and that is the land reforms, the wonderful land reforms. What is the object? When I was reading this Appraisal, I was wonderstruck as to who gave the idea that the poor tenant is going to be the owner of the land. Where has he been made the owner? What is that particular law which makes him the owner? I am a lawyer of some standing and have much to do with the land reforms in the cases with which I have dealt. I have always found that the first sentence that is uttered by every advocate-general in the court is that land belongs to the State—all land belongs to the State. There is no talk of the poor tenant, the poor cultivator. The land belongs to the State and the tenant is the tenant of the State. Why then talk in this Appraisal that the land is ultimately going to belong to the cultivator. It is not. The only thing is, intermediaries have been removed and then comes the picture, a very fine picture, which is now being presented to us, and very soon it is coming before us, the Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill. By one stroke, we are going to fortify the Government....

Shri P. R. Patel: On a point of order, Sir. I want to know whether

[Shri P. R. Patel]

a Member of the Select Committee which is considering this Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill can speak in favour or against the Bill.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: What an idea!

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. The hon. Member ought to realise that the general line of criticism that he is following is within his ambit.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: It is the fault of his poor understanding.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No, no. He understands all right, but he wanted to put emphasis upon it. I am very much obliged to him for that. He has succeeded in that.

Then, the question for us to consider is very simple. What are we aiming at by this Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill? We are aiming to arm all 144 Bills now in existence in various States with this power that the Government whenever it likes, ryotwari or no ryotwari, will take away the right of any tenant or any sub-tenant, even the right to the house that he might have built, the well that he might have built or even the godown that he might have built and, in fact, all the appurtenances that may be available on his land, the so-called "his land", and the Government will not pay him any compensation, if the Government so desires, or pay him anything that the Government may like. He will be a beggar and the Government will be the alms-giver and he will be the alms taker. That is the position which by our land reforms we are reducing him to. We have been so narrow-minded in our outlook that we have never planned for the full period to begin with. When we started planning, we had no plan that if we started building a particular thing this will grow, this will

grow more and we went to plan for 10 persons to sit and ultimately we found that 20 persons had to be accommodated—and nothing is available. Then, we say, dismantle this telephone exchange because we had planned in the beginning for 200 lines only and now 1000 lines are to be supplied—where should we go; we cannot supply; so, dismantle this telephone exchange. I should say, you should thank the Britishers who without this planning built this Assembly Hall to be able to accommodate not only 180 who were there, not only 200 who were there but 509 of us who are here today, and many more can sit here. So, that was a better planning than we had done. But it was not done under the obsession of planning. It was done with a vision and when the vision is absent, this planning is no good. Absence of vision is very patent in our planning.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member's time is up. Your group has already taken some time. You have got only 14 minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Perhaps you were not told that I have to speak for 20 minutes. I do not know. I am the leader of the Party and I had undertaken to speak today.

I will bring to your notice one thing, that is, the development of the railways that has been tom-tomed. I will drop other subjects which I wanted to bring up. I have got plenty of subjects on which I wanted to speak. But I will concentrate myself on the development of railways. Let us have this picture of the railways. Anyone of us who had time and leisure and who had a mind to read, as I read the Munition Board's Report, will be surprised to know, planning or no planning, when the First World War was on in 1917, a good deal of planning for all the processes that are available today was made available to us in 1917 by the

Munition Board's Report. And what did this Munition Report do? The progress of manufacture of locomotives in 1917 was planned and executed in 1918. Within one year, the Ajmer Loco factory manufactured 45 engines which we are not able to achieve today. We are now trying and with what a colossal waste! What did we do with that factory? Slowly and slowly we closed down the Ajmer Loco factory.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Ajmer Loco factory is one of the finest even now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I know much better than the hon. Deputy Minister does not I challenge him to say that after 1953—when the last engine was of the broad-gauge and not a single engine has been manufactured in that factory. I know it. I know it by my heart. There is a furnace. What that furnace is? You have got scrap iron and you simply roll the iron there. You have no factory there to manufacture any engine. I know it.

15 hrs.

I think that my hon. friend also knows it. What has been the development of the railways? Let us look at the map of Rajasthan or at the map of Madhya Pradesh, for instance. In Madhya Pradesh, there are vast territories or vast areas without any railway line, and there are people who have not been on the train even for a travelling distance of about 150 miles.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Amabala-puzha): Our State is also like that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is good. My hon. friend is in the same boat as myself, and, therefore, I shall not keep myself separate from him on this matter.

This is the position. And yet, what is going on? We have eaten away all the depreciation fund that was available to us. The Railway Reserve Fund has gone, and the Depreciation

Fund has gone, and we have spent so much money. But, what is the progress that we have achieved? I can give figures, but I had promised you not to burden this record with figures.

The whole thing is that we show our progress by expenditure. What a wonderful process! I would submit that expenditure never means any progress, and it may mean only waste. And it is a sheer waste. We have not progressed in the way in which we wanted to progress. So far as the railways are concerned, we are still buying engines from outside, and we have not been able to build anything for the railways in any particular item. Of course, one thing is true and that is that so far as the employees are concerned, we have certainly trebled their number. But so far as the other progress, namely the inanimate progress is concerned, the congestion on the railways and the way in which the third class traveller travels is still the same. People are still going by hanging from the trains all along for miles together. If we have to see any vision of that, I would ask the hon. Minister of Railways to go to the station of Katihar and see for himself how the public are travelling on the roofs. If he wants to go and see for himself, I would ask him to go to Mehsana where even today, in this winter season, when people are shivering with cold, they are travelling on the roofs. Is that the way in which we have done something to ameliorate the condition of the poor man? We have failed. I may tell you from the bottom of my heart that I feel that this plan is no good absolutely. I do not talk out of mere frustration. It is not a question of frustration. It is a question of a wrong method of doing good to the country. It is a wrong method of approach to the realisation of the ultimate aim or objective before this country, namely the achievement of a welfare State. Words will not do.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

I heard a new word today, and I shall conclude my speech by saying it. I have heard of basic democracy at one place. I have heard of guided democracy at another place. I have heard of controlled democracy at a third place. I heard also of socialism in democracy very recently during the Congress Session. Today, I have heard a new thing entirely from my hon. friend Shri Morarka, namely 'political democracy'. What is political democracy? I fail to understand.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): What is the hon. Member's democracy?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I believe in simple democracy. I think that simple democracy is enough to bring about all that we want to achieve in this country and to achieve a welfare State. Simple and a purely simple democracy for the people and by the people is the only thing which can achieve the end which we have in view.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): The achievements and the shortfalls that have occurred from the beginning of the Third Plan have been kept open before the House and have been made the subject of criticism, constructive or otherwise, from all corners of this House.

This House, as the trustee in the confidence of the people, has got every right to criticise and find out whether the money that the people have given and the confidence that the people have reposed in the Government through their elected representatives have been properly utilised for the purpose for which they are meant. With the acceptance of democracy, it is implied that every citizen has got to participate for the success of the democracy and this participation must be active and intelligent at the same time. In order to make the citizen intelligent and active to participate in the democracy, it is quite essential that all the fac-

ilities for proper development and growth have to be provided for, and it is his right to ask for these things. Proper and adequate and nutritious food and proper housing and proper facilities for education are quite essential for this purpose.

After thirteen years of planning, we find the Minister for Planning coming forward with the reasons for the shortfall, and the arguments in defence. Of course, they may not be quite sound arguments. But whatever that may be, arguments will not cure the disease. It is the proper and adequate implementation of the Plan which is required, and not a weak defence. I think that Government are not here to defend what has been done, but I think they are here to get the thing implemented. I think that the Plan belongs to the whole country, irrespective of what one of the speakers on the other side, namely the spokesman of the Swatantra Party said namely that the Plan should be scrapped. I do not think that he actually meant what he said.

After all, planning is essential either for the home or for the society or for any corporation or for the country at large. Within the limited resources at our disposal, what is the maximum benefit that we can derive and that the country can get? That is the soul and essence of all planning. How far the country or the society is able to achieve that particular target is dependent upon the efficient administration existing under the circumstances.

At the time the Plan was framed, that is, years ago, the resources available at our disposal were no doubt kept in view by the Planning Commission and our capable Ministers who gave their full-cooperation to the Planning Commission. I think that the Planning Commission did take into consideration the fact that certain changes might come about because of certain emergencies. Of course, I do not mean the Chinese

aggression, but other emergencies which might come up. I think that the Plan was framed after giving a due margin for these things. The Fourth Plan is now being framed, and I do not wish the hon. Minister to come forward later on with these weak defences at the time the Fourth Plan is discussed saying that this was the inadequate advance planning that we had and so on. After all, the Plan has to be framed keeping in view the material resources that we have got at our disposal and the calculated development that is likely to take place; with that, what is the target that we are going to achieve? That is how planning has to be done.

I hope that because of the discussions here and the criticisms made, bitter or otherwise, Government would not come down and reduce themselves to the position of bringing down the targets instead of increasing our efforts and accelerating them to reach the targets which have been set already. Instead of having optimistic schemes, let them not come forward and say, let us have some lower target so that we shall have the satisfaction of saying that we have achieved the targets. I hope the Ministry will not come down to this level and reduce the targets.

The most important things that the appraisal deals with are agricultural development and the shortfalls therein, industrial development and the shortfalls therein and also social services. As regards agricultural development, India is a country whose main occupation is agriculture, and 71 per cent of the people of India have resorted to agriculture. When that is the basic industry which gives us 50 per cent of the national income, and when that is the basis for a number of other industries including agriculture-based industries like sugar, jute etc., much attention has to be paid to it.

I do not say that the Plan is not good, but I say that there is defect in the implementation of the Plan. The action and reaction of so many factors will result certainly in deficits and shortfalls. We shall have to look into this action and reaction of a number of factors, and one Ministry or one particular agency cannot put the blame on the shoulders of another agency to escape from these things.

So far as the common man is concerned, he is not worried where the electricity is produced, how it is produced and who the inventor is, but he is concerned only with this problem namely whether it is distributed properly and adequately. What I mean to say is that it is no use giving these weak defences to the common man. Of course, he has not got the time and the patience to listen to all these things. He is only interested in the ultimate result namely that he should have adequate and nutritious food to eat, proper opportunities for the education of his children and proper housing facilities etc.

So far as agriculture is concerned, we cannot compare ourselves with other countries, like the USA or Canada or U.K. etc in the United Kingdom, the percentage of people dependent on agriculture is only 12 per cent, it is 16 per cent in France, and it is 40 per cent in Japan, but in India, the greatest percentage of the population is absorbed in agriculture, and unless the cultivator is given all facilities to improve his agriculture and to accelerate agricultural production, there cannot be any means to raise the income of this country. However, much we may talk of the facilities for education and other facilities such as the providing of seeds and manure etc. in proper time, I do not find that these are actually supplied to the cultivator in time. As regards credit facilities, of course, at one time, agriculture was credit-oriented, because all the villages had

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got only a credit co-operative society without any proper linking with the producers' society and the marketing society. It is no longer a credit-oriented occupation. It should be an agriculture-oriented economy in the country. That is why we find that credit facilities should be extended to the greater section of the cultivators. As things stand today, 60 per cent of the cultivators who hold very small holdings are not able to get the benefit of these credit facilities. If the small holder is not able to get this benefit, this incentive to accelerate his production, how will it ever be possible to attain the target.

A target of 100 million tons is there. But then the achievement may be about 77 or 79 million tons. If there is a shortfall in a particular year, it may be argued that it depends upon the vagaries of the monsoon. But taking into account the vagaries of the monsoon and other difficulties, all that is possible to achieve through human effort should be achieved. Of course, Members here will be wise enough not to ask why it rained on a particular day. They will ask why the irrigation facilities available were not properly exploited. 175 million acres have been brought under irrigation; out of these, 100 million acres have been brought under major and medium irrigation and 75 million acres are under minor irrigation. But there is a big gap between the potential and actual utilisation. Again, there is a big lag between completion of a project and utilisation of the facilities. To quote an example, though the Tungabhadra project was constructed in Mysore State, the irrigation facilities created were not utilised till very recently, because the cultivators could not dig field channels. Now the State Government is coming forward to give a subsidy for digging field channels, thus creating an opportunity for the cultivators to use the irrigation facilities.

Taking for granted the illiteracy, ignorance, religious superstition and laziness, we have to effect a change in the outlook of the cultivators, to induce them to use new techniques and scientific methods to grow more and more food. Unless he is given incentives, how can there be acceleration of production. Compared to other countries, the calory intake of the food of our people is very low. In Japan it is something 2,220 calories, in Great Britain and America it is 3,220 and 3,250 respectively. In comparison with these figures, our calory intake of food is very low and our people are not able to get proper nutrition.

In order to overcome these things, the only thing is to provide proper facilities to the cultivators in the sphere of irrigation and, in the sphere of credit facilities. I do not wish the Minister to come here next year to say that there was non-cooperation or no proper co-ordination among the different agencies at the Central and State level. We do not wish to hear this type of argument from him. I hope he will take note of it.

In spite of all our efforts on glazed paper and eloquent speeches made here and outside, what is the quantity of food we have had to import during the First and Second Plan periods? We are importing foodgrains from those countries, the economy of which is not agriculture-oriented. During the First Plan period, we imported foodgrains worth Rs. 538 crores, and during the Second to the extent of Rs. 711 crores. Within this short period of the Third Plan, we have imported foodgrains worth Rs. 200 crores or more. What does all this indicate? At one end we are framing a big plan. At the other, we are importing food. It may be under PL 480 or any other scheme. But the very fact that we are dependent on other countries for foodgrains, a country 71 per cent of the people of which are dependent on agriculture

depending on another for food, is a shameful thing.

Even taking account of the fact that we are an infant Republic, are we accelerating our production of agriculture? What about the industries which mainly depend on agricultural products, namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane etc? There also we have shortfalls. We imported raw cotton worth Rs. 484 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 244 crores in the Second; in the beginning of the Third Plan—I do not know what will be the position at the end—we have imported to the extent of Rs. 100 crores worth cotton. I wonder whether I shall be in a position to place the whole picture before this august House. But after all, we are having some constructive criticism. It is for the good of the whole country at large that we shall have to take note of all these things.

Taking national income, it has risen only by 2.5 per cent. It is admitted that there has been a fall compared with the figure in 1960-61. According to the Planning Commission, the population is going to be 492 million in 1966, 555 million in 1971. I do not think the Government will be afraid of the figures I am quoting. But in taking up advance planning, all these calculations have to be taken into account. Again according to the Planning Commission, even at the end of the 20th century one-third of the total population of India would not be able to get nutritious food. If this is the calculation, it is a very pessimistic plan we are having. I do not agree with the hon. Minister when he says that he is very optimistic.

In industry, the target fixed was 11 per cent. We have not been able to achieve it. It is something oscillating between 6 and 8 per cent. As far as the major and capital-intensive industries are concerned, of course, steel is the main industry. Here also we find that consumption is related with the economic development of the country. I do not mean that we shall have to produce all the steel alone

with raw materials required for that, because that would be aiming very high. Our target is something like 19 million tons by the end of 1966 and by 1975, it will be 28 million tons. Even other advanced countries like Japan and USA are importing raw materials. The USA which is the biggest steel producing country in the world is importing raw materials to the extent of 30 per cent. To import things which are indigenously available is advantageous to our country. Why have we not been able to accelerate our production there also in order to help the other industries also which depend upon steel. We have been able to produce machinery worth Rs. 200 crores, whereas the demand is for Rs. 500 crores. I hope the Minister will pay the greatest attention to this particular industry which feeds other industries.

In capital-intensive industries, the gestation period is long. There are other industries also producing consumer goods. There are other small scale industries which are quite essential and which supply the necessary consumer goods at a very short interval to the consumer. They are very much appreciated by the people. The citizen of 1963 has not the patience to wait for all these products of capital-intensive industries which will come off the assembly line in 1971. Therefore, consumer goods ought to be supplied in time and in sufficient quantity. In order to supplement these industries, there are small scale and cottage industries. Here I quote only one example. What will be the impact on the rural economy of all these cottage and village industries? There is the Khadi and Gramodyog Commission in which not less than Rs. 179 crores have been invested during the whole of the previous decade. What is the impact on the rural economy? The *Indian Express* of 8th December, 1963 wrote an editorial on that saying that no progress had been achieved, even though 17 lakhs of people had been employed, including some part-time workers

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who work for a few paltry farthings. Other papers like *The Hindustan Times* wrote on 16th October, mentioning so things about mismanagement in this Commission. I hope the Ministry will take note of all these things and set right the administrative machinery in the different fields.

One word about the Planning Commission. They are experts planning for the whole country, but I may be excused for saying this. The Ministers have to face Members of Parliament, the representatives of the people, every day during the Question Hour, but I do not think the Members of the Planning Commission are required to face the people or their representatives at any stage. What is the check and control exercised over them, and is there any fixed period during which a Member has to be in his office? I do not want to add to the criticism that has already been made regarding the paraphernalia of the Planning Commission, but every human being has got his own weakness, and so there must be some check and control over all organisations that are working in the interests of the country.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री की तरफ आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ जो कि अब तक बहुत उपेक्षित रही है। वह इंडस्ट्री है शिपिंग। मैं आप के सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। जब से हिन्दुस्तान में फर्स्ट प्लान आरम्भ हुई है तब से १३४० करोड़ रु० फारेन एक्सचेंज हम फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियों को किराया के रूप में दे चुके हैं और १२४ करोड़ रुपया फारेन शिप को खरीदने के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में हम फारेन कन्ट्रीज को दे चुके हैं। इस प्रकार १४६४ करोड़ रुपया ११ वर्षों के अन्दर हम लोगों ने फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में विदेशों को भेजा है। इस प्रकार से यदि आप देखें तो यह एक ऐसा अज्ञात देश है जिस से

हम लोग १३३ करोड़ रु० प्रति वर्ष फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में विदेशी कम्पनियों को दे रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी स्थिति में इस अज्ञात देश की आर्थिक अवस्था कैसे ठीक होगी।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका से गेहूँ लाने के लिये हमारा एक एग्जिमेन्ट हुआ। ८० करोड़ रु० गेहूँ लाने का फ्रेट होता है, लेकिन आज एक टन गेहूँ भी हम अपने जहाज में नहीं ला सकते। इस ८० करोड़ रु० में से, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान की जेब में जा सकता था, एक कौड़ी, एक छदाम भी हिन्दुस्तान की जेब में नहीं गया। य तो हमारी अशोचनीयता है।

मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन के लिये क्या कहूँ। मई १९५२ में जब पहली बार प्लानिंग आर्डिनेंस समय शिपिंग पर जोर दिया गया क्योंकि कहा गया कि शिपिंग सेक्टेन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है। इस सिलसिले में करीब करीब १३५ करोड़ रु० हर साल विदेशों को जाता है इस की हम का तर्क करनी चाहिये। बावजूद तीन प्लान्स के हमारा ओवरसीज ट्रेड का परसेन्टेज सिर्फ १२ परसेन्ट है। ओवरसीज ट्रेड में जो एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट होता है उस का सिर्फ १२ परसेन्ट इंडियन बाटम में लाया जा रहा है। जब थर्ड प्लान बनी तो इस सदन में मैं ने कहा था कि शिपिंग बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की है कि १४ लाख टन का हमारा टारगेट होना चाहिये। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने उसे घटा दिया और कहा कि ११ लाख का टारगेट होगा। फर्स्ट फाइव इयर्स प्लान में इस सिलसिले में २.७५ लाख टन का एडिशन हुआ सेक्टेन्ड प्लान में ३.६० लाख टन का एडिशन हुआ और थर्ड प्लान में १ लाख १० हजार टन का एडिशन होने की बात हुई। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जागरूक थी। हिन्दुस्तान की शिपिंग कम्पनियाँ जागरूक थीं इसलिये इस १ लाख १० हजार टन का एडिशन हुआ। इस तरह

से कुल लगभग 6 लाख टन का एडीशन हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एडीशन में हमारी सरकार का कंस्ट्रक्शन क्या हुआ। बहुत कम। आप देखिये कि जब हम ने फर्स्ट प्लैन शुरू की तो वर्ल्ड के शिपिंग टनेज में हमारा परसेन्टेज ५२ था और आज ११ बरों के बाद भी हम बहुत कम खिसके हैं। अब यह परसेन्टेज ६५ है। इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा मुल्क है लेकिन हमारे पास वर्ल्ड टनेज का १ परसेन्ट भी नहीं है जबकि वर्ल्ड का हमारे एक्स्पोर्ट इम्पोर्ट का रेशियो १.७५ है। चूँकि एक्स्पोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का रेशियो १.७५ है इसलिये हमारी शिपिंग का रेशियो भी इतना ही होना चाहिये। हमारा ट्रेड हमारे हाथ में है किनी हमारे के हाथ में नहीं है। अगर हम को सामान लाना है तो हम अपने जहाज में लायेंगे नहीं लाना है तो नहीं लायेंगे।

दूसरी तरफ आप देखिये। जब फर्स्ट प्लैन शुरू हुई तो आप ने एक पालिसी एडाप्ट की। शिपिंग कम्पनियों को लोन दिया जायेगा। फर्स्ट प्लैन में ढाई परसेन्ट का मिस्टम था। लेकिन आज तीन परसेन्ट चाहते हैं। शिपिंग कम्पनी को सरकार की तरफ से कोई मब्सिडी नहीं दी जाती इनकम टैक्स माफ नहीं है। चीप लोन नहीं है। लेकिन जैसे जैसे शिपिंग ट्रेड हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ता गया उस का रेट आफ इन्वेस्ट ऊपर होता गया। और अब १० परसेन्ट से तीन परसेन्ट पर लोन दिया जाना लगा है।

इस के बाद मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ सेकेन्ड शिपयार्ड के बारे में। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिनों से कोशिश हो रही थी कि फर्स्ट शिपयार्ड के बावजूद सेकेन्ड शिपयार्ड हो। लेकिन मैं शिपिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान अब तक १४१ करोड़ ६० के जहाज बाहर से खरीदे। जिस में से ११० करोड़ ६० प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने दिये और ३० करोड़ ६० जहाज खरीदने के लिये पब्लिक

सेक्टर में दिये गए। इस प्रकार कितना पैसा खर्चा बाहर चला गया। मन् १९६२ तक ११० करोड़ रुपया हम ने फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में शिप्स खरीदने के लिये दिये। लेकिन इन्वेस्टमेंट कितना किया गया। इन्वेस्टमेंट यह किया गया कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को ४७.४५ करोड़ ६० के लोन दिये गये पब्लिक सेक्टर में ७.२० करोड़ ६० के लोन दिये गये। अर्थात् आज तक कुल इन्वेस्टमेंट ५४ करोड़ रुपये का तीनों प्लैन मिला कर शिपिंग के कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिये किया गया। हालांकि हम करीब १५०० करोड़ ६० बाहर भेज चुके हैं। फिर भी अब प्लैन तक ११ बरों के अन्दर हमारा जो इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ वह शिपिंग स बन्धी बातों को मिल कर ६० करोड़ ६० से ज्यादा नहीं हुआ। यह इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी थी जिस की हम तरक्की कर सकते थे। हम इस को बना सकते थे। लेकिन नहीं बना सके। आज दुनिया में १५ करोड़ टन के जहाज हैं लेकिन उस में हमारा टनेज क्या है। हमारा कुल टॉगट ११ लाख टन का था लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारण यह कर १५ लाख टन हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में प्लैन बना कर क्या हुआ। आप के पास सिर्फ एक शिपयार्ड है जिस में आप ने कुल २५ जहाज बनाये तीन प्लैन के अन्दर। कुल २६ करोड़ रुपये के जहाज बनाये जब कि विदेशों से आप ने लगभग ११० करोड़ रुपये के जहाज लिये और उस को यह रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज में दिया। इस प्रकार कि हिन्दुस्तान ने तीन प्लेस के अन्दर कुल २०१ जहाज खरीदे जिस में से १७३ जहाज विदेशों से आये और बाकी जहाज हम ने हिन्दुस्तान से लिये। इस प्रकार भारत १५४ करोड़ रुपया विदेशी कम्पनियों की जेब में चुपचाप रख देता है। बिना मुहब्बत के और बिना प्रेम के बल्कि मजबूर हो के।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिप्स के कंस्ट्रक्शन की क्या अवस्था है। एक छोटे से देश अगोस्ताविकिया का उदाहरण लिये।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

सं १९५६ में उस के पास कुल २१ हजार टन के जहाज थे। आज उस के पास दस बरस के बाद तीन लाख टन के जहाज हैं। जबकि हमारे पास पहली योजना के आरम्भ में ३ लाख टन के जहाज थे और ११ बरस तरक्की करने के बाद टारजेट के अनुसार हम ११ लाख टन के बाहर नहीं जा सकते थे। छोटा सा मुल्क यूगोस्लावेकिया है। वह हर साल करीब करीब तीन लाख टन के जहाज तैयार करता है और उस की इकानमी करीब करीब इसी उद्योग पर निर्भर है। हिन्दुस्तान उस देश से जहाज खरीद रहा है और दुनिया के अन्य देश उससे जहाज खरीद रहे हैं। यूगोस्लावेकिया ने ४० जहाज इस साल फारिन क्रेडिट को बेचे हैं। कितना रुपया उन के पास इस उद्योग से आता है इस का अनुमान कीजिये।

रूस का उदाहरण लीजिए। रूस की पोजीशन आज से तीन बरस पहले बहुत अच्छी नहीं थी। रूस का स्थान दुनिया के शिपिंग में ११वां था, हिन्दुस्तान का १६वां था। आज रूस का स्थान आठवां हो गया है, और रूस ने १९६० तक का प्लान बनाया है। उनका प्लान ३ करोड़ जी० आर० टी० के जहाज बनाने का है और वह कम्पिटेशन में आ गया है। अगर उनका एशिया में किसी से कम्पिटेशन होगा तो हिन्दुस्तान से होगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की अवस्था ठीक इससे उल्टी रही है। हम ने इस दिशा में ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं की है। हमारी ओवरसीज ट्रेड १२ सेंट से अधिक नहीं हो सकी, जब कि इंटरनेशनल कनवेंशन के अनुसार हमारी ५० परसेंट ओवरसीज ट्रेड हमारे हाथ में हो सकती थी। मैं कहूंगा कि यह पालिसी ठीक नहीं है।

आप नावों का उदाहरण लीजिए। बहुत छोटा मुल्क है। नावों के पास तीन बरस पहले ११ लाख ५६ हजार के जहाज थे, आज उस के पास १ करोड़ ३६ लाख टन के जहाज हैं। इन छोटे छोटे मुल्कों ने देखा कि शिपिंग

इंडस्ट्री में थोड़ा सा भी रुपया इनवेस्ट करने से तरक्की हो सकती है। इसलिए नावों, स्वीडन, टली और यूगोस्लावेकिया जैसे देशों ने इस में रुपया लगाया और काफी तरक्की की और उनकी इकानमी आज ज्यादातर शिपिंग पर आधारित है।

जापान का उदाहरण लीजिए। जापान हम से आयरन और खरीदता है। इटली भी हम से आयरन और खरीदता है। जापान हिन्दुस्तान से आयरन और खरीदता है और आज दुनिया का दूसरा मुल्क है जो कि शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में सब से आगे है। इस के बाद बस्ट जर्मनी का नम्बर आता है, उसके बाद इटली का नम्बर आता है। हम अपना आयरन और दूसरों को दे रहे हैं जब कि हमारे पास इतने बड़े बड़े स्टील प्लांट हैं। अभी हमारा बहिन श्रीमती महीपी जी ने कहा कि हम सब से ज्यादा स्टील प्रोड्यूस करने वाले देश हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इतना स्टील उत्पादन करते हैं, इसको शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में क्यों नहीं लगाते। आखिर इतने स्टील का होगा क्या? आयरन और आप एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। आप अपने जहाज बनाइए। अगर आप जहाज बनायेंगे तो आज जो एशिया और अफ्रीका के बैंकब्रैक देश हैं, और जो कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से अपने लिए जहाज खरीदते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान से जहाज खरीदेंगे। आप इन देशों को टैक्सटाइल गुड्स बेचते हैं। आप शिपिंग की इंडस्ट्री को भी अपने यहां बढ़ावें तो आप को बाहर से बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है। जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, जहां तक शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री का सवाल है, उसमें हमारा इन्वेस्टमेंट बहुत कम है।

अब मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री में कुल २६ करोड़ ५६ लाख और पब्लिक सेक्टर में २४ करोड़ ४६ लाख रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में लगा है। जब कि हर साल १३५ करोड़ रुपया विदेशी कम्पनियों को देते हैं, फारिन एक्सचेंज के रूप में। इस तरह कैसे इस देश की इकानमी चलेगी।

आरिन कम्पनीज जो हमारा सामान लाती हैं वे रुपए में पेमेंट लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बारे में हमारी नीति ठीक नहीं है।

जैसा मैं ने कहा, पहली योजना में आपने इस उद्योग के लिए ढाई परसेंट पर लोन दिया। इससे शिपिंग की कुछ तरक्की होने लगी, तो आपने ३ परसेंट कर दिया, बढ़ा दिया कोई सुविधा नहीं दी। इंग्लैंड में रेट आफ इंटररेस्ट होने तीन परसेंट है हिन्दुस्तान से कम है। वह हिन्दुस्तान से कम रेट पर लोन देते हैं। अमरीका में यह ढाई परसेंट है और उसके साथ ही साथ वहां सबसिडी भी दी जाती है। जितने दिन तक जहाज समुद्र पर चलता रहेगा उतने दिन तक वह सबसिडी देते हैं। इसके अलावा अगर जहाज खरीदा जाता है तो अमरीकी कम्पनी सेंट परसेंट लोन जहाज को मारगेज करके अमरीका की सरकार से ले सकती है। अगर एक करोड़ का जहाज कोई अमरीका कम्पनी से खरीदे तो एक करोड़ रुपया अमरीका से उस जहाज पर ऋण के रूप में ले सकते हैं। और हमारे यहां अवस्था यह है कि अगर कोई कम्पनी हमारे पास लोन की गारंटी के लिए आती है तो हम उसको तीन तीन चार चार बरस तक रखते हैं। इस कारण कितनी ही कम्पनियां तो फेल हो गयीं। मेरा कहना है कि इस पर नई दृष्टि से सरकार को विचार करना है। अगर सरकार नई दृष्टि से विचार नहीं करेगी तो हम इस उद्योग से ज्यादा लाभ न उठा सकेंगे और यह बड़े शर्म की बात होगी।

श्री राबेलाक व्यास (उरुजैन) : कोस्टल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में रखनी चाहिए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: वह तो हमारे हाथ में है ही। उस को तो हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज ही करते हैं। लेकिन ओवर सीज में हम बहुत पीछे हैं यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। हम अमरीका से गह्र लेते हैं और उसके लिए ८० करोड़ रुपया फ्रेट होता है और इसमें से एक छटांक गेहूं भी हम अपने जहाजों में नहीं ला सकते और हम अपने को दुनिया में बड़े गौरव वाला देश कहते हैं। हम दुनिया के अनेकों देशों में गए, वहां के लोग इस बात पर ताज्जुब करते हैं।

आज दुनिया में १६ लाख टन का लेड अप टनेज है। यू० के० के जहाजों के पास काम नहीं है, अमरीका के जहाजों के पास पूरा काम नहीं है। जो बड़े बड़े देश कहे जाते हैं उनके जहाजों के पास पूरा काम नहीं है और उनके जहाज बन्दरगाहों में पड़े हैं। केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही दुनिया में ऐसा मुल्क है कि इसके जितने जहाज हैं सब काम पर लगे हैं, एक दिन के बास्ते भी हमारे जहाज काम बन्द नहीं करते। जब हमारे पास इतना काम है और इस काम से इतना रुपया आ सकता है, तो मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि ध्यान शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री की तरफ क्यों नहीं जाता।

आखिर में मैं पोर्ट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक पोर्ट्स का सवाल है है विजिगापट्टम तथा कलकत्ता को देखिए। बहुत ज्यादा जहाज इन पोर्ट्स में जाते हैं। कलकत्ता में विदेशी कम्पनी का कोई जहाज नहीं आना चाहता। उसका आधा माल पहले विजिगापट्टम में उतारा जाता है और जब वह हुनका हो जाता है तो कलकत्ता पोर्ट में जाता है। आप को याद रखना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान का ४५ परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट्स इम्पोर्ट्स

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

कलकत्ता से होता है। लेकिन जहाँ किसी विदेशी कम्पनी के जहाज ने सुना कि उसको कलकत्ते पोर्ट में जाना है तो वह कांप उठता है। वहाँ उनका फ्रेंट चार्ज ज्यादा हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में, कांदला में और मद्रास में तथा कलकत्ता में मिकेनाइज्ड लोडिंग अन लोडिंग का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए। अब वह जमाना नहीं कि जहाजों पर हाथों से माल चढ़ाया जाए या उतारा जाए क्योंकि अगर कोई जहाज एक दिन एक पोर्ट में ज्यादा ठहरता है तो उसे दस हजार रुपया देना पड़ता है। उसको अपने टनेज के अनुसार पैसा देना पड़ता है। और वह आखिर में हमारे ऊपर पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि पोर्ट्स की तरक्की की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक सैकिड शिपयार्ड का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने उसके बारे में बहुत दिन पहले कहा था। आपको याद होगा कि पहले पहल सन् १९५३ में हम ने अवाज उठायी थी कि सैकिड शिपयार्ड होना चाहिए। लेकिन उस पर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। सैकिड प्लान में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एग्री किया और ७५ लाख रुपया इसके लिए रखा गया। ३ नवम्बर १९५६ को यू० के० से एक मिशन आया और १९६३ में जापान से एक मिशन आया, और तीन चार दिन हुए कि श्री राज बहादुर ने बतलाया कि सन् १९६४ तक हम काम आरम्भ करेंगे और सन् १९६७ में हमारा पहला जहाज तैयार होगा और थर्ड प्लान में इसके लिए दस करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। तो जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया, १२४ करोड़ रुपया आपने विदेशों से जहाज खरोदने में दे दिया पर इस काम के लिए केवल दस करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या इसकी इकानमी है और क्या इसमें बुद्धि है।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री ने, बावजूद अनेक प्रकार के व्यवधानों के, शिपिंग

का जो टारजेट था उससे ढाई बरस में ६ गुना ज्यादा तरक्की किया है। इसका क्रेडिट जनता को और उन कम्पनियों को है जो इसमें लगी हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन से कहूंगा कि थोड़ा दूरदर्शिता का परिचय दें, दूरदर्शिता का परिचय दें, और यह जो सैकिड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है इसकी तरफ भी कुछ ख्याल रखें।

Shri Khadiilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last year about this time this House was discussing a situation about which everybody was very anxious and agitated and ultimately we declared that we are determined to meet the challenge that was forced by China. In the first military encounter with china we had to suffer a small reverse. Today, after one year, when we are discussing our economic performance in this country, the first thought that strikes one's mind is how far that determination has been reflected or translated in our economic activities in this Country. Because, at that time, it was made perfectly clear that immediately we had to prepare for defending our sovereignty and integrity. But main question was, in the final analysis, to devote our attention to defence needs and to build up a broad, very strong economic base in this country. And if we want to pursue an independent, integrated economic effort in this land so as to build up the economic base to meet the challenge of China, on this occasion, I feel a little disappointed because what has happened to our determination? Has it been reflected in our action? Everybody will have to ponder over this. It is no use getting agitated emotionally unless some resolve, some urgency, a sense of urgency or emergency is translated in our economic activity. The economic high command of this land must be prepared not only to face the mili-

tary challenge but the economic challenge that is eternally with us, and for that purpose we are making this planning effort.

There are many critics of the Plan. Let us be very frank about it, because it is a national Plan, and when we discuss planning in this country, it is not just a academic exercise. It is not just an arithmetical calculation as to how far this target has gone up or that target has not been reached. It has an emotional impact on the people's mind. The question was posed by Dr. Lohia in a little dramatic fashion, in a dramatised way, as to what the consumption standard was of the Common people. I do not say he was right. He said it was three annas. I say it is seven annas. But that debate in this House did not confine itself to this House. It went to every village, and at every village tea-shop, wherever the villagers gather, they take the local newspaper and read about these things. Their mind is applied to the question as to how far we have advanced. Therefore, when we think of the Plan—I will come to the question later, as to whether we have advanced or failed—we feel that the time has come when we must shed a little of the staleness in our mind. Unfortunately, from top to bottom, we are having the bureaucracy. The Prime Minister, the other day, referred to it in regard to the community development. Bureaucracy has become today such a thing that all officers are concerned about their promotion, better placing; the bread and butter mentality has come to stay in all walks of life. Is this the way? Unless the people who have some social idealism, certain social objectives for which they were prepared to sacrifice, apply their mind and energy and put some enthusiasm in the people and mobilise them, I do not think we can get out of the present rut. No doubt we are just now in the rut and planning certainly has not fulfilled the expectations particularly in the background of the emergency.

I do not want to criticise planning as such. A few years back, the Reserve Bank of India made a survey about the rural credit and regarding co-operation they came to the conclusion that co-operation has failed but that co-operation must succeed. In the same manner, I would say, and repeat, planning has failed but planning must succeed. Why it has failed, we shall apply our mind to it very frankly. But planning must succeed. That must be the determination voiced in this House on this occasion. There are people, a few critics like Shri Masani, who are gloating over our failures: very naturally, because they feel that if we fail in our plans, perhaps some frustrated, a little disappointed and agitated people will rally round him. But he is thoroughly mistaken. Shri Masani quoted Galbraith. I would like to point out that so far as Galbraith is concerned, he has applied his mind in a better way. He has quoted from some of his lectures out of context.

Here is a book which contains the university lectures that Mr. Galbraith delivered. In one of the lectures, he has in a sarcastic manner stated using the words, Colonel Blimp, that "All this planning, it can lead only to chaos. But one thing you can say for chaos; it gives real scope for free enterprise." This is the mentality from which the Swatantra Group led by Acharya Ranga and Shri Masani are looking at our Plan and the well-being of the people and their emotional reaction to the people's agitated minds.

I have no time and so I would not quote long. Shri Masani attacked public ownership and so I would like to quote Mr. Galbraith on public ownership which has been referred to in one of the university lectures. Mr. Galbraith said: "With public ownership there could be planning; without public ownership there could be no effective planning." I will finish this point with one more small quotation.

[Shri Khadilkar]

"... about 20 per cent. of the American economy is planned. For India the comparable figure is 13-14 per cent. The market-economy of the United States has a larger public sector than the socialist economy of India."

These are Mr. Galbraith's observations. Of course, my hon. friend appears to have a poor opinion of American scholarship. Therefore, flagrantly, without much thought, he quoted some figures from a sort of journalistic book, *After Nehru. Who?* But American scholarship is now far advanced than Shri Masani who is not even in the camp of Kennedy, but he would like to take the camp of Barry Goldwater so far as American internal struggle, progress and reaction go. Why? I take his criticism very seriously? Once upon a time, Shri Masani was in the struggle and then he wrote a book. Even now, if anybody wants to know what is planning and what should be done, he could refer to this book. This book has been translated into almost all Indian languages. It is *Our India* first published in 1940. I do not want to quote at length from it, but I would only quote from that section in which he has said something very pertinent about the Plan. What is said there is applicable even today. But sometimes mean intellectually advance, grow mature in wisdom, sometimes they degenerate. That is the pity of it. Unfortunately, this has happened in the case of Shri Masani. He is my old colleague and friend.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):
Thanks to the Swatantra party.

Shri Khadilkar: I have no time; I will quote a small passage from that book:

"Does that mean that a few Big Businessmen who own these big workshops and factories are to control the lives of our people and make big profits at their ex-

pense? Look at this picture. It shows you how today a handful of persons in India make a lot of money while most people earn so very little. You see a few rich people high up on the mountain and the rest low down in the wide, wide plain. It opens our eyes to a great danger. How are we to make sure that the people who own big workshops do not use their key positions to send themselves higher up the mountain?"

Then, he goes further and it is very interesting:

"Which is why many people think that Key Industries, that is those on which other industries and the life of the people depend, ought to be made the common property of the nation and to be run for its benefit.

So, in our picture of India Tomorrow, we have big industries owned by all the people of India put together, through the State, and small industries each owned by one man or by a group organised perhaps in a co-operative society. Alongside both, there is, of course, India's Biggest Industry—the cultivation of the land."

He was calling India "*Hamara Hindustan*" then. I do not know what he says today. The gentleman who wrote this book because he was in the struggle and he felt the pulse of the people at that time, today considers that by organising this party and attacking the Plan and taking delight in our failures, because he is devoting all his energy to thinking about the philosophy of management of private enterprise. And he imagines Ranga and Masani Private Limited, in case they get into power, will run this Government. That is how Shri Masani looks at national problems.

There are other critics also who consider the Planning Commission as

a frustration squad. I do not want to hide the faults of the Planning Commission, but unfortunately in this country the opposition is fragmented. They do not see any chance in the near future of coming to power. Therefore, they are getting more and more irresponsible. That is the greatest danger to Indian democracy. That we must understand.

Shri Ranga: That is why you have gone over to that side.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, do not project your frustrated mind while judging the Plan for tomorrow. Look at the planning efforts objectively.

When I look at the Plan from the objective point of view, when I see the picture, I must confess my greatest disappointment over the performance on all fronts, not only on one front. In the little time at my disposal, I shall refer to a few things. Take agriculture. By law we have changed the land relations. Legally we have changed the titles, but the economic relations remain the same. Even now no serious thought is given as to how we should organise our agriculture. In Soviet Union and China, from their own experience of success and failure, they have come to believe that unless agriculture is given a new look, unless the dogmatic approach is cast aside and a certain parity—not exactly parity, but some relationship—between the price of agricultural commodities and prices of the industrial goods is established, it is extremely difficult to make any satisfactory progress on the agricultural front. In their appraisal, the Planning Commission are not frank enough. They ought to have been more frank in their self-criticism. Unfortunately in this country whoever is in power tries to gloss over the failure. I do not understand what harm is there in saying, “Yes; we made sincere effort and here we failed. We could not plan ahead.” When people ask, “Why did you not plan ahead?”, what is the reply?

Therefore, when you try to evaluate your performance, you should be brutally frank and self-critical; you should try to apportion the blame—where is the weakness, why has this sector lagged behind? These are the questions raised and answers must be there.

The same thing has happened about fertilisers. The production target was about 12 million and hardly 8 million tons have been fulfilled. They did not reach the target and so unless we create more surplus in agriculture, which is the backbone of our economy and leave aside the present dependence, we do not think we can make any advance anywhere in our economic progress.

The same is the position regarding industry. For instance, it has been stated that there are industrial units where full production capacity is not being used. Why then give new licences? Industrial licensing has become the biggest scandal in this country. More than 10 per cent licensing is fictitious and it creates a problem. Just as unaccounted money, like mercury, moving about in the country creates economic conditions which affect the poorer sections in an adverse manner, this scandalous method of licensing is really affecting production in every manner possible. This must also be understood.

There is a social objective which ought to be translated in our achievement. Have we done something? I know we have done something in the social services. Where there was no school, we have started a school. Where there was no dispensary, there is a dispensary. Some roads have been built and something is going on. But while making all this effort—we boast of Gandhian tradition—is there any reflection of it in implementation of the plan? “Why not mobilise local resources?” My house in the village built 200 years ago in mud and brick of the local manufacture, stands so long. But no community development

[Shri Khadilkar]

office can stand. Why not mobilise the local resources and create an atmosphere where people would feel that they are cooperating and advancing in a cooperative manner? Have you ever applied your mind to this?

We blame the bureaucracy. From the Government, there is not that social idealism, readiness to sacrifice, and translate it with a certain determination into day-to-day policy and its implementation. We blame the bureaucracy saying they do not care for the people and they look to their promotions only. I have no time, but I will read a small extract. Bureaucratic personnel are increasing more and more. Here it has been stated in this appraisal report:

"Services account for about 40 per cent of this increase, followed by manufacturing with about 30 per cent and transport and communications with 17 per cent. The increase in services has taken place due a general expansion in the administrative services, educational, medical and health services, etc...."

This is the problem that we have got to apply our mind to.

We want to integrate our country. What is the state of affairs now? In two States and that too in two big cities, about 50 per cent of our industrial potential is concentrated. Excluding these cities, there are backward areas. There are parts of the country where even the industrial beginning has not been made. Only there are boards about industrial estates where there are small huts, or houseless people build their small shanties and live there. This is the state of affairs. Unless we apply our mind and say that industry will be so dispersed that it will generate a new atmosphere where even the peasant will get an opportunity to pick up technic and apply his mind in a pro-

ductive manner, there can be no real progress. Has that been done? Nothing has been done.

With one observation I will conclude. So far as the concentration part is concerned, that is a very serious matter. If our economic Planning is operated in such a manner that a small minority takes hold of the big chunk of the national cake, ultimately, all our talks of socialism will remain merely on paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: I am concluding.

Though our national income has gone up by about 43 per cent during the last ten years, the absolute profits went up to 76 per cent. What does it show? If we want to translate our social objectives by implementing the Plan, then this distortion of our economy operating in such a manner that a handful of people get the whiphand of the situation and they dictate the policy from behind the curtain, that should be put an end to, should be stopped. Otherwise, socialism has no meaning. So, I would appeal to the Planning Minister: let him be frank. We are worried about the defence of our border, but we are more worried about the failure on the economic front. Try to implement the Plan and the targets with determination. If we fail, we have to confess it to the House and go back with a fresh determination to implement it so that we build up in the final analysis, an independent and integrated economy which would be the real bulwark of our freedom and national sovereignty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since many hon. Members want to participate in this debate, the House will sit up to 6 O'Clock today to give opportunities to more hon. Members. The Finance Minister will intervene at about 4.15 P.M.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र का यह सर्वोच्च सदन आज केवल तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के मध्यान्तर पर ही विचार विमर्श नहीं कर रहा है बल्कि जैसा माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था पच्चीस वर्षीय योजना युग के मध्यान्तर पर भी विचार कर रहा है अर्थात् इस योजना युग को स्थापित हुए साढ़े बारह वर्ष समाप्त हो चले हैं। हमने इस अवधि में कितनी उन्नति की है, इसका लेखा जोखा हमें बरगना है और इसको देखना है। उसके पश्चात् ही कुछ कहा जा सकेगा।

हमारी योजना का लक्ष्य था या जो तबकी हमें योजना काल में बरनी थी, उसका लक्ष्य था भारत को समृद्धशाली यानी सैलरु सफिशेट राष्ट्र बना कर संसार के बढ़ते हुए राष्ट्रों के बराबर लाना। अगर मैं देहानी भाषा में कह दूँ तो कह सकता हूँ कि भुखमरी, बेकारी, पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना। समाज में बढ़ती अराजकता, असमानता तथा अव्यवस्था को दूर करके समाजवादी समाज की रचना, करना तथा पूरे राष्ट्र को खुशहाल बनाना। यही लक्ष्य था, योजना काल का, है और आगे भी रहेगा।

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के मध्यान्तर पर जब हम तृतीय योजना के लक्ष्यों को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि जो हमारा लक्ष्य था कि खेती की उपज में ३० प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी होगी, उद्योग में ७० प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी होगी और राष्ट्रीय आय में ३० प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी होगी, आज ढाई वर्ष के पश्चात् भी हमारी यह इच्छा कुछ आशा में परिणत होती हुई नज़र नहीं आती है। यदि मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय की इस बात को भी मान लूँ कि प्रथम तथा द्वितीय वर्षों में बढ़ोतरी कम ही नज़र आती है। और अगर हम एक तिहाई मान कर चलें कि इन ढाई वर्षों में एक तिहाई लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाना चाहिये और दो तिहाई बाकी ढाई वर्षों में

पूरा हो जाएगा तब भी वह नहीं हुआ है और न ही बाकी पूरा होने की वाद में आशा बंधती है। एक तिहाई लक्ष्य भी कहां तक पूरा हुआ है इसको आप देखें। जैसा मैंने कहा तृतीय योजना का लक्ष्य था कि खेती की उपज में ३० प्रतिशत, उद्योग में ७० प्रतिशत और राष्ट्रीय आय में ३० प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। बार बार इस सदन के सामने यह बात आई भी होगी यह रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने है इसके दूसरे पन्ने पर यह लिखा हुआ है :-

"The Third Plan period has been for a variety of reasons a period of slow economic growth when the increase in national income was only of the order of 5 per cent."

इसी रिपोर्ट के सातवें पन्ने पर थोड़ा सा उसको खोल कर बताया गया है :-

"In the period 1961-63, the annual rate of increase in national income is estimated to have been about 2.5 per cent; as compared to the rate of something over 5 per cent envisaged in the Third Plan."

16.05 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

इससे जाहिर होता है कि सत्यता क्या है। एक तिहाई अगर मान कर भी चलें कि इन ढाई वर्षों में एक तिहाई लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था—खेद है—यह भी पूरा नहीं हुआ।

अब आप देखें कि कारण क्या है। आपने भाषण में मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बहुत से इसके कारण हैं जिन की वजह से हम इन लक्ष्यों को पूरा नहीं कर पाए हैं। संकट काल को उन्होंने सब से पहले रखा। उस के बाद मौसम तथा प्रकृति के प्रकोप की बात उन्होंने कही जिस की वजह से हमारी उपज खास तौर से खेती वाड़ी की उपज कम हो जाती है। एक कारण उन्होंने विदेशी मुद्रा का बताया है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में अधिक उन्नति हो गई

[श्री मौर्य]

है, यह भी उन्होंने कहा है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि एक इकोनोमिस्ट इन बातों से कहाँ तक लगाव रखता है या रख सकता है। भ्रष्टाल तो मैं एमरजेंसी की बात को ज्यादा छूना नहीं चाहता हूँ। हाँ, प्रकृति प्रकोप को बहुत बहुत ज्यादा छूऊंगा। आज बीसवीं शताब्दी के भारत के एक मंत्री महोदय इस बात की शरण लें कि प्रकृति का प्रकोप हुआ, बारिश नहीं हुई, सूखा हो गया या पानी अधिक बरस गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह चौदहवीं शताब्दी की बात ही कहते होंगे उसी शताब्दी में इस तरह की बात कही जा सकती थी। वही राष्ट्र, वही मुल्क जहाँ पर कि प्रकृति का प्रकोप इससे भी ज्यादा होता है, अप.सोस की बात यह है कि हम उन से ही भीख मांग कर खाते हैं। प्रकृति के प्रकोप की शरण आज के जमाने में नहीं ली जा सकती है।

जहाँ तक एक्सचेंज का सम्बन्ध है, विदेशी मुद्रा का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे एक कम्युनिस्ट मित्र ने बहुत खुल कर इसके बारे में कहा है। इसको मैं अधिक छूना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों की शरण ले कर आप सत्यता को छिपा नहीं सकते हैं। जहाँ तक प्रकृति के प्रकोप का सम्बन्ध है क्या मैं बहुत ही विनम्र शब्दों में मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं हम ऐसी नहरें बनाते जिन से जब सूखा पड़े ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी कम से कम पैसों पर किसानों को दिया जा सके? क्यों नहीं हमारी योजना में ऐसी नहरें बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई कि जब अधिक पानी पड़े ज्यादा बारिश हो, तो प्रकृति के प्रकोप को हम बरदान के रूप में ले कर बाढ़ के पानी को समुद्र में लेजाकर डाल दें? यह कोई २१वीं या २२वीं शताब्दी की बात तो नहीं है। इस तरह की बात क्यों नहीं सोची जाती है? हरबार यह कह देने से कि सूखा हो गयी या पानी नहीं बरसा, काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस तरह की बात जब की जाती है तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि इसका बुद्धि से अधिक लगाव

नहीं हो सकता, प्लानिंग से अधिक लगाव नहीं हो सकता। मुझे मंत्री महोदय इन शब्दों का प्रयोग करने पर क्षमा करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

उद्योगों के बारे में भी मैं अधिक नहीं कहूंगा। खेती बाड़ी को ही मैं अधिक लूना क्योंकि मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ। उद्योगों के बारे में मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि १९६१-६२ में केवल ६.८ प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है जब कि हम दावा करते थे कि १४ प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी होगी। मैं इसके ब्यौरे में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में भी कहा जाता है कि कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कच्चा माल क्या खुदा देगा। कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता तो क्या इन बातों को आप सामने नहीं रखेंगे? क्या आप यह नहीं देखेंगे कि कच्चा माल मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा और अगर मिलेगा तो उसके लिये कितना समय चाहिये। कारणों में कच्चे माल का न मिलना, ईंधन की कमी, यातायात के साधनों की कमी इत्यादि बताये गये हैं। जब यातायात के साधनों की कमी है तो इसको कौन दूर करेगा ईंधन की कमी को दूर कौन करेगा? योजना में इन सब को पूरा स्थान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है। पूरी शक्ति इन कमियों को दूर करने पर क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती। इन कमियों को ला करके अगर हमारे सामने रख दिया जाए और यह कह दिया जाय कि यह नहीं हो रहा है, वह नहीं हो रहा है, तो उसका क्या मतलब लगाया जाए? आज भ्रंश की इस मुल्क पर हुकूमत तो है नहीं जिन को दोषी ठहराया जा सकता हो।

जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज ३५३.१ मिलियन वाट की कमी है और ४५५.२ मिलियन वाट की कमी १९६६ में जा कर हो जाएगी। यह कमी बढ़ती ही चली जाएगी।

क्या आपने इन कमियों के बारे में कभी सोचा है ?

अब मैं खेती वाड़ी को लेना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि अधिक समय नहीं है और अधिक समय तब बोलने की आप मुझे आज्ञा भी नहीं देंगे। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ८५ प्रतिशत लोग इस राष्ट्र के खेती से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं चाहे वे छोटे किसान हैं या बड़े किसान, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं या मौसम में या ५ सलों पर काम करने वाले मजदूर। ये तमाम लोग मिल कर ८५ प्रतिशत होते हैं जो एग्रिकल्चर से, खेती से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। क्या हमारी योजना का ८५ प्रतिशत रुपया, क्या आपकी ८५ प्रतिशत शक्ति, क्या राष्ट्र के निर्माताओं की ८५ प्रतिशत बुद्धि योजना बनाते समय किसानों की भलाई के लिये या खेती की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिये लगी है ? यदि मुझे इसका उत्तर देने को कहा जाये तो वह "न" में ही होगा। १९४९-५० से ले कर १९६०-६१ तक के ग्यारह बरसों के इनने लम्बे समय में खेतीवाड़ी में, गल्ले में, खेती से सम्बन्धित जो चीजें हैं, जो उपज है, उन में केवल ३.८४ प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की वृद्धि हुई है। आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि आप ने पर एकड़ ज्यादा पैदा किया है, बल्कि मैं यहां पर कह दूँ कि जहां पर आप ने जमीनों के साथ बढ़ौतरी लगाई है वहां यह भी लगायें कि २.०८ फी सदी खेती जो थी उस से ज्यादा बढ़ती चली जा रही है। खेती की तादाद, खेती की शक्ति, वह खेत जिस में हल चलता है उस का भी स्कोप ज्यादा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। अगर उस स्कोप को उस में से निकाल दिया जाय तो खेती से जो उपज बढ़ी है वह कुल १.४५ फी सदी बढ़ी है। क्या यह अफसोस की बात नहीं है, क्या यह संकट पैदा करने वाली बात नहीं है। सन् १९६१-६२ के वर्ष में ७६.७ मिलियन टन पैदा हुआ था और सन् १९६२-६३ में ७७.५ मिलियन टन पैदा हुआ। उस में २.२ मिलियन टन की कमी रही। उस वक्त

जब कमी को सामने रखा गया तो आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि इस में कोई घगराहट भी बात नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय, उस पिता से पूछो जिस का बालक दर्जा पांच में पढ़ता है, और दर्जा पांच में पढ़ते-पढ़ते साल के आखीर में उस गरीब पिता को, जिस के ११२६० एक साल में खर्च हो गये हैं, मास्टर यह खबर दे कि तुम्हारा बच्चा दर्जा छः में न जा कर दर्जा चार में वापस कर दिया है। क्या यह संकट की बात नहीं है, क्या हमारे हृदयों को, शोधितों के हृदय को, मजलूम मजदूरों के हृदयों को शांति हो सकती है। आप आने मन को, कुछ सदस्यों के मन को, कुछ खाते पाने इन्सानों को नसल्ली दे सकते हैं, लेकिन भूखे मरते हुए इन्सानों को, जिन को साढ़े बारह वर्षों में रोजी नहीं मिली, रोटी नहीं मिली, मकान नहीं मिला, कपड़ा नहीं मिला, जो खानाबदोश हैं, किसी तरह सांवत्ना नहीं मिल सकती।

मैं ज्यादा देर तक आप का समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि खेती का जो ढंग है इस मुल्क का वह कुछ अजीब सा है। अब्बल तो मैं पूछता चाहूंगा आज की सरकार से, मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हैं, उन से पूछना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां की खेती का क्या लगाव अमरीका की खेती से है। हमारे यहां के ट्रैक्टर मार्का किसान, हमारे यहां के प्लैनिंग कमिशन के चेयरमैन, हमारे यहां के बड़े-बड़े मिनिस्टर, यहां के बड़े-बड़े सदस्य, जो कि खेती से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, वह अमरीका जाते हैं। अमरीका मैं भी गया हूँ, इस किसान को भी उस अमरीका में जाने का मौका मिला है जहां पर एक किसान के पास एक हजार, दो हजार, तीन हजार और पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन है, जिस को वह अपने ट्रैक्टर के बल पर जोत देता है। हमारी समस्या यह नहीं है कि किस तरह मशीनों के बल पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम जोत सकें। हमारा मसला यह है कि एक एकड़ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा किस तरह से पैदा हो। मेरा

[श्री मोर्य]

अपना विश्वास है कि हमारे यहां की सरकार को अगर किसान को भेजना है, अगर मंत्रियों को भेजना है, अगर प्लेनिंग कमिशन के सदस्यों को भेजना है, तो अमरीका न भेज कर जापान भेजना चाहिये। हमारी समस्या है कि एक एकड़ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा किस तरह से हम पैदा करें। इस समस्या का हल हम अमरीका से नहीं सीख सकते, इस का हल जापान से मिलेगा।

इस के बाद मैं दो एक बातें और लेना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मेरा विश्वास है कि उन बातों को शायद किसी ने भी न लिया हो। अन्-एकानमिक होल्डिंग हमारी एक समस्या है। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। एक किसान मरता है। मान लीजिये कि उस के पास १०० बीघा जमीन है। वह मरता है पांच बच्चों को छोड़ कर। १०० बीघा जमीन पांच बच्चों में बंटी तो एक एक बच्चे के पास २०, २० बीघा रहेगी। उस के बाद उस बच्चे के भी पांच बच्चे हुए, तो फिर बंट कर वह कितना रह जायेगी। इस तरह से एक दिन होगा जब यह जमीन छोटी-छोटी इकाइयों में बंट कर रह जायेगी। आप कहेंगे कि आप कोअपरेटिव फार्मिंग करेंगे। आप उस को ला कर रखते हैं लेकिन कोअपरेटिव फार्मिंग हिन्दुस्तान में सफल नहीं हो सकती, इस पिछड़े हुए मुल्क पर लागू नहीं हो सकती, गरीब मजदूरों पर लागू नहीं हो सकती, मजदूरों पर लागू नहीं हो सकती, जो निरक्षर हैं जिन के लिये काला अक्षर भ्रंस बराबर है उन पर लागू नहीं हो सकती। जहां भाई-भाई में कोअपरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं चलती वहां दो अलग कौमों में, दो अलग समुदायों के किसानों में कोअपरेटिव फार्मिंग कैसे चलेगी। मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा कि अन्-एकानमिक होल्डिंग दोनों रूपों में हमारे सामने है। एक तो यह कि एक-एक किसान पांच-पांच बीघे के ऊपर पूरा साल समाप्त करता है और दूसरा यह है कि एक-एक किसान जो कि किसान का नाम

भी नहीं समझते ठीक तरह से उन के पास आज भी हजारों बीघे जमीन है फार्म के नाम पर, और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने खास तौर से इन फार्मों को रख रखा है अपने ब्लैक मनी को ह्वाइट मनी में करने के लिये। खैर, मैं इसे ज्यादा उठाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन जब मैं अन्-एकानमिक होल्डिंग के बारे में कहता हूं तो यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई बुरा न माने, कोई भ्रम गलत न समझे, यहां पर जो मजूर काम करता है यदि उस के हृदय में इस बात का विश्वास हो जाय कि वह जो पैदा करता है वह उसे मिलेगा, उस की पत्नी को मिलेगा, उस के बच्चों को मिलेगा, उस के बच्चों का निर्माण होगा, उस को बढ़ाने के लिये होगा, तो भ्रम विश्वास है कि उपज बढ़ाई जा सकती। आज जो लेंडनैस लेबरर्स हैं, खेतहीन मजदूर हैं, जो दूसरों के खेतों पर काम करते हैं, उन्हें विश्वास नहीं है कि वह जो पैदा करते हैं वह उन्हें मिलेगा, इसलिये जिस खेत में वे हल चलाते हैं वह किसी विशेष व्यक्ति की करार न दे कर सरकार की करार दी जाय; सरकार की करार दी जाय। मैं कोअपरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं, कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग में विश्वास करने वाला आदमी हूं। उन खेतों में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर इन्सान हैं, जो शोषित हैं, उनसे कहा जाय कि जहां चाहे खेती करो, जो सुविधा चाहो हम देंगे, जितना भी तुम पैदा करोगे उस का लाभ तुम को पहुंचेगा, बीच के इंटरमीडियरी को नहीं पहुंचेगा। बड़े किसान आज मजदूरी करने वाले, हल चलाने वाले, वहां पर जोतने और बोने वाले, गहाने वाले मजदूरों, और सरकार के बीच में इंटरमीडियरी बन गये हैं। उन को समाप्त किया जाये। आज हजारों इन्सान नहीं, लाखों इन्सान नहीं, करोड़ों इन्सान भूखों मर रहे हैं, त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं, इस के बावजूद आप की योजनायें उन्हें कुछ दे नहीं पा रही हैं। साढ़े बारह वर्षों में आप ने करोड़ों इन्सानों को भूखों मारा है और जो साढ़े बारह वर्ष रह गये

उस में भी आप सब को रोटी और कपड़ा नहीं दे पायेंगे, रोजी नहीं दे पायेंगे। पेश्तर इसके कि सत्र का दामन छूटे, पेश्तर इसके कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर बगावत फैले, पेश्तर इसके कि इकबाल की वह जोशमरी शेर सच साबित हो कि :

"जिस खेत से दहकान को मयस्सर न हो रोजी, उस खेत के हर खोशये गंदुम को जला दो।"

पेश्तर इसके कि मजलूम लोग, मजदूर लोग, भूखे नंगे लोग, सर्वहारा लोग, शोषित लोग बगावत पर उतर आयें, हमें कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये जिस से सब को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिल सके, वरना मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मुल्क में बगावत हो सकती है और किसी भी दिन हो सकती है।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Madam Chairman, the discussion that has been going on in this House during the last few days gives rise to an impression that the Plan and the Government have been subjected to heavy long-distance artillery. In fact, not having been in the House most of the time, I even expected to see a mangled corpse here in the shape of a Plan which was something intagible because of this concentrated attack on it. Fortunately, the persons who directed this long-distance artillery are poor marksmen. The net result of it is, no shot hit the bull's eye and I am glad the Plan remains as it did before with all its hopes, with many of its virtues comparatively in tact.

Madam, I hoped to have the pleasure of seeing those gentlemen, perhaps ladies too, who directed the long-distance artillery here. Alas, I do not see any of them here.

An Hon Member: They have gone.

Shri Tyagi: It was a guerilla attack.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Am I, therefore, to take them seriously, to take them at their word and reply to what they have said?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am here to represent him; the speech is made on behalf of the group.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Or, shall I ignore them notwithstanding the redoutable professor who as a sole representative of a powerful group offers his head on a plate as his sacrifice?

Well, Madam, it is not time for words. My hon. friend Mr. Masani who has been my friend for a long time, friend who has been with us on this side and friend who has been with us in this House on the opposite side, has a facile tongue, an adroit mind and a capacity for manufacturing words and quoting persons which is almost inimitable. I heard him quoting Mr. Gomulka when he thought he was a renegade; today he is not. I heard, he even quoted Chou En-lai. Who knows Mr. Chou En-lai might steady down sometime at least to please Mr. Masani? Since he is not here, there is no point in quoting him; there is no point in replying to him. So, let me proceed with the generality of the attacks on the Plan and try to deal with them to the best of my ability.

Hon. Members who spoke—many of them on my side—took a very grim view of the picture, of the situation before us. My own view is that it is completely unwarranted. But I would not say that they have not got any reasons for taking a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation. There may be two reasons for it. They might have looked at the first two years of the Plan as if it was the whole, and taken an isolated view of this period rather than treat it as part of a continuous and cumulative process ultimately leading to the targets. May I say that it is something like having planted a seed and not seen it sprout? The process that my hon. friends in this

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House have followed is to dig up and see whether it has sprouted inside the ground. Very possibly, if they do so they will find that the seed does not flower. Therefore, one must take the Plan as something which has to build up for a future and to that extent the results that we witness today are only an infinitesimal part of what would happen. At the same time, I think we look at current performance of the economy in terms of certain targets for the given period of the Third Plan. Oftentimes, a child who does not grow quickly by the time he is ten, becomes a big man of 6 feet 3 inches at the age of 20. As to why he does not grow until ten, we do not know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have tonsils operation.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think the hon. Member has not spoken yet, and I hope that when he speaks he will recommend tonsillectomy for the Plan.

But it is a fact that we know. If I may mention my own personal experience, I had a son who lost his mother when he was very young, and he was stunted. I had not been with him for a long time, and once when I went back from Delhi, I saw that he had shot up and he was much taller than I am today. That is a contingency that might happen to the Plan.

16.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Tyagi: So, the mother has to be lost.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It might be that we have targeted in a way that was somewhat ambitious. I would mention an instance. I am not here, nor will it serve any purpose if I am here, for the sake of covering up the Plan and showing a different picture before such an intelligent and

august House. We have targeted for 800,000 tons of nitrogenous content fertilisers. At the time we did it, the Second Plan had not seen its end. The estimate in the Second Plan was 200,000 tons. In fact, we achieved only half of that. Because of that, the target might have been very high. In fact, it is high. The question was raised at one time whether we should lower the target. The decision ultimately was to keep the target at that figure and try to do what we can. It may be that we shall do 400,000 tons, it may be that we shall do 500,000 tons, or it may be that what we target today would be achieved in the Second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, namely 800,000 tons. But I do not think that it is inherently criminal or even a matter of miscalculation to have targeted for 800,000 tons in the Plan.

I would like to say in all humility before this august House that the appraisal report submitted by the Planning Commission, which my hon. colleague has placed before the House, and which is now being discussed is an objective assessment of the facts and nothing more. It contains just the facts as they are. Certain explanations might have been offered, but the facts have not been hidden. In fact, it would not be wise to do so, because truth will come out at any time, nor is it the duty of the Planning Commission or the responsibility of the Planning Commission to hide facts. That is where we come to the crux of the situation here.

I have been quoted and so has been my Chief. We speak frankly sometimes, and we are proud of the fact that we are able to speak frankly. We speak frankly of our own mistakes. We do not highlight our achievements. In fact, may I tell you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that years back. I think, eight years back, when I was eight years younger, and I was foolhardy enough to think or to dream that we

should have a production of 6 million tons of steel by the end of the Second Plan, friends of Shri M. R. Masani, whom hon. Professor Ranga does not represent, thought it was wrong; their own assessment was 2.2 million tons. And they were saying 'Here is somebody foolhardy and who has been put in the position of a Minister, who is assuming a possibility of achieving a target of 6 million tons, which this country would not need. The resources of this country are being strained and diverted into production of steel, and everything is wrong because the Prime Minister is permitting a young colleague of his, or a younger colleague of his, to dream'. If I may be pardoned for using the personal pronoun, my failing is being foolhardy. I was foolhardy to tell my Chief that if my targets were not accepted, I had no business here; and I went away. I was called back, and we started the work. It lingered on. I missed the target date. But, nevertheless, today, my hon. friend who is sitting on my right just now can say with confidence that we are producing 6 million tons of steel in this country. And believe me if these 6 million tons of steel had not been there the dream of 11 or 12 or 13 or ultimately 18 million tons in which my hon. friend on my right indulges will not be a possibility. It may be, as somebody said this morning 'Oh, when are you going to produce these 18 million tons? You are not going to produce it in the Fourth Plan'. It may be that we have missed the plan. If you blame us for not having gone more fast, more accurately, and more persistently in the production of steel, I am willing to plead guilty. But do not tell me that I have done something wrong in concentrating on the production of steel as if it is an important luxury, as if it is something which will build up the resources of somebody in whose hands we do not want the resources to be built up. If they are not there today, the cry from all over the country wanting more steel would not have been met even in part; there is that cry from all over the country

wanting more steel, and more special steel, and we are not able to meet it because we are already 2 million tons short. If the hon. Members opposite who claim a certain degree of omniscience relative to the intellectual capacity of the Treasury Benches—and I concede it to them—had told me that 'In planning for steel, you have made a vital mistake, namely that you planned for 25 per cent flat products and 75 per cent of what is called merchant steel', they would have been right. It was bad planning; it may be so, but at that time I could not visualise that the demand for flat products would be what it is today, namely roughly 40 or 45 per cent. I could not then visualise that the momentum of planning and the momentum of industrial production in this country would enable us to fabricate something like 4 to 5 million tons of flat products in a year. If you put that against me, I shall plead guilty, but you do not do that. You condemn me for having thought of steel. You do not condemn me for not having thought of alloy and special steel production, but you say 'You are concentrating on something else and you are neglecting the consumer goods'. I have no doubt that my hon. friend who is absent, and who has chosen to be absent, and who has probably very good business advising some industrialists to put up a plant, is also doing a good thing, because that also aids the Plan. Everybody works in this country, even the capitalists and even the capitalists' advisers—I do not share the view of hon. friends over there; I will come to them later on. He says 'Why do you produce steel? Why do you concentrate on heavy industries?' I can very well understand if the steel interests of Pittsburgh in the United States say, 'We are prepared to give India steel at half price, even steel on PL 480 basis; so let them not produce steel, but produce consumer goods which will use steel'. For one thing, it keeps their industry going. For another, they can also export their surplus to India

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which is a good market. But I cannot understand a person like Shri Masani, who has some remote, intangible, elusive affinity with steel interests, telling me 'Don't produce steel; produce consumption goods'.

The real point is that part of the consumption goods has to be produced by steel. Motor cars have to be produced by steel, tractors have to be produced by steel, ploughshares have to be produced by steel, and—this is to my hon. friend who complained about it a few minutes back—construction is now being done by steel and cement. Are we wrong in emphasising that steel is a basic industry on which we should concentrate? I am only highlighting one point of what he has said. I am not even going to categorise—though it is extremely fascinating—the mistakes of our Government.

I remember that in 1944—I was a Member of this House then—we had an extremely interesting member not with the Government but sitting outside it, Shri Jamnadas Mehta, who just took a dictionary and got out a word from each alphabet to characterise the budget of the then Finance Member. They were all of course words of abuse.

We have a beautiful garland of abuses for anybody in the Treasury Benches who would like to wear it. The document of reappraisal is an honest document—Oh, God, some concession to this document—'of wishful thinking, wasteful spending, excessive intervention, rigid regimentation, outdated dogmas, deepening discontent throughout the country'. Therefore, what should be done? The Plan must be scrapped. Nothing in this Plan is worth preserving or maintaining! I think my hon. friend, who is not here, must have spent a lot of time trying to select these words. I hope he used a good dictionary to characterise this Plan. But is this what any responsible Member of this House can do

in regard to this huge adventure of ours to raise the standard of living of the people of this country, when he offers his participation, his collaboration, even his blessings, if we go in the way he wants us to? Are we to take him seriously when a man has just been wasting his time taking the dictionary and sort of putting together words which have no meaning at all except that—if it is parliamentary to use the word—they are abusive?

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Dasappa: A very feeble question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Shri Ranga can be heartening.

Shri Ranga: He has the floor. You do not expect me to interrupt him at every stage he uses words in such reckless manner.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We are called hardened Marxists.

Of course, he has also given us some credits, some to my leader, and to a very small extent, to me, of having the capacity to absorb the cream of Swatantra intelligence. I suppose in these days when we speak with our feet on the ground, our wisdom comes from the Swatantra Party.

Shri Ranga: Quite right. Your wisdom is so great that you will . . .

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member will have an opportunity to speak. Having been a professor, he should have some of the discipline that he taught his students.

He wishes that we had shown some realism. I may claim very humbly that we have always shown realism. We have never been swept off our feet either by enthusiasm or by slogans, and that is why we have criticism from these two sections, as I said the other day, from these two

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distant poles, the Antarctic and the Arctic. Both of them find to their discomfiture that the party in power is so realistic that it refuses to be jostled one way or the other from the path it has marked out for itself, and they are therefore angry. I am going to dismiss Shri Masani with these words. He is angry because, as my hon. friend there puts it, he sees no prospect of being able to wield power. Of course, he can always come back, and we shall always receive the prodigal son with the fatted calf. I do not propose to waste my time any more on him, nor do I propose to deal with the speeches of the other hon. Members here who are absent.

The Plan, to us, is a very serious effort. The document that we have presented, as I said, is only an appraisal of the facts as they stand today. Therefore, we are not going to be moved one way or the other by these criticisms.

One point that I would like to mention before I proceed to deal with the document itself is this. Hon. friends here have made jibes at our socialism, maybe some hon. friends of my own group. In fact, our socialism is not something which we want people to admire us about. It is to us something which is grim, which is real. The leader of my party, long before he ever intended to or even thought of assuming this office, had marked out this path, because that is the only philosophy, that is the only economic programme that can help the poor people of the country. A visitor who came a few days back, whose country and whose policy are wedded to encourage private enterprise, told a friend of mine the other day that things in India were different, that we could not copy anybody's example. And I had a telegram from him when he left Bombay. It is not a flattering one, but something which is real and genuine. He says that all foreigners who had come to this country feel that the economic policy and the economic

goals that we strive for are something which we have shaped, something, may, I say, to which we are giving shape.

In this context, I may say that hon. Members on the right side of the Swatantra Party leader speak to us of our failings, about the concentration of economic power, supported by facts that they have taken from blue books indicating the reserves that are being ploughed back by companies, profits which have been declared etc. We are not unaware of these facts. We are not unaware of the fact that there is concentration of power, but believe me—it may even be treason—that it is much better that something is made, something is produced; even if it is concentrated, it is better than to have nothing at all. So, if there is concentration of power, concentration of wealth, it can be taken over, it can be seized, it can be put to good use, they can be persuaded to do so; the legislative weapon could persuade them to do so, or we can make them agree to do so over a period of time, but it is much better than not producing anything at all. Instead of not producing anything, something is produced—no matter who does it. Somebody is enjoying the fruit of it. We will take it later on. We are not unaware of it. It is not that we are not unaware of money power. Everybody is susceptible to money power; everybody wants money. Even Communists want money, if I may say so; without money they could not live. Therefore, money power is there. It is only when the results of production are there we can take them and distribute them. As a Finance Minister, as a person who taxes partly for the purpose of distribution, where am I to take money from if no money is produced at all? What I am afraid of is not concentration of wealth, it does not worry me in the least, but my worry is the utilisation of that money power, political utilisation of the money power, which can pervade. We can all be purchased, so they say Concentration may be there; it can be wiped

not do anything that displeases the people of this country? Sometimes, we would like to have a little more regimentation and tell the people, "Do without these things for a time. Take the semi-durables. Don't buy them for a year. Let us give sugar to the children only. Let the others do without sugar for a month, and there will be no sugar shortage afterwards." But we cannot do it merely because the people's susceptibilities are such that they blame the Government. In a democratic Government it is not possible to overrule or override the wishes of the people for any length of time. You can do so for a very short time. We are constantly and consistently aware of the susceptibilities of the people in regard to consumption goods. I will even go a step further. I will say, and I for my part, speaking as an individual, feel that apart from the importance of the basic objective of the Plan, namely, to build up a basic sector of industry, spending more money on agriculture, communications, coal and various other things, we have also to look to providing some little marginal reliefs here and there to the people so that at least they may feel just that little sense of relief, what we call in my part of the country, *aswasam*,—breathe freely for a time—and say, "Ah, the Central Government is thinking of us; our Government is thinking of us; they are providing some little relief, some escape here and there so that we can breathe freely." That is a thing which we cannot escape. And believe me, we are constantly at work, finding out how we could give relief to the distressed, to the needy, to the people who need help either because of old age or because of decrepitude or because they are orphans. Something must be done; something will be done. Not that we are unaware of it. We do not want Shri Masani to come and tell us our basic obligations. But then all this has to be ultimately integrated into one major goal: that the country must progress.

Hon. Members have pointed out, and pointed out very rightly that the rate

of growth of the economy is almost coterminous with the rate of growth of population. It is a major preoccupation of this Government and no doubt in solving that preoccupation we want the help of everybody in this House. In fact, we should undertake population planning in all seriousness. I am not going to say what my leader would say tomorrow, but I would like to say, "enrol volunteers to tell the people that if we go on producing at this rate nothing that we produce by way of goods would show a substantial margin over the population that we produce." In fact, every foreigner who comes to this country, who is friendly to us, only points out all these facts: here you are striving and struggling to increase your growth in the economy; you are putting your people to trouble and you are putting yourself to trouble; at the same time, what is happening is the natural instinct of man is defeating you; how are you going to ask him to keep that under subjection? If hon. Members have said Government have failed to take adequate steps to make a concerted drive behind population planning, I will plead guilty. But I will say it is not the fault of the Planning Commission. It is the fault of the policy-makers. We, the Central Government and the Chief Ministers in the National Development Council make the policy. Planners do not make the policy. Why do you blame them over the Policy aspect of the Plan?

Therefore, Sir, while I accept the criticism, or at any rate the spirit in which many of the hon. Members have offered their criticism, the only objection, the only caveat that I would enter would be, please do not criticise the Planning Commission or its members. Do not name them; do not characterise them. It is not very nice. They are not here. You are missing the mark. It is not the mistake of the Planning Commission. If the Planning Commission is mistaken, we can change it. We can tell them they are wrong. I would take the responsibility, so far as the central aspect of the Plan is concerned,

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tirely on this Government and not shove any portion of it on the Planning Commission, who I think, in all conscience, are fulfilling a very difficult role, in the very best manner.

Shri Ranga: The Planning Commission is represented here by the Chairman. Why do you say that the Planning Commission is not here?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to my colleague, who I think has certainly lost quite a lot of his health during the period that he undertook this arduous job of being the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. I know that sometimes I disagreed with him. But the remarkable effort which the Planning Commission and he himself put forth in producing the third Plan and watching it subsequently certainly deserves a better word of appreciation than what has been given to it.

We speak of agriculture. Agriculture has failed. It is so easy to say that. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, has been a kisan of various types. But I do not know if he ever produced anything.

An Hon. Member: He was a professor.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He was a leader.

Shri Ranga: I am cooperating with the Government in family planning.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I thank him for the service he has rendered to this country?

In the field of agriculture, in the first two plans, we had 19 million acres. During the third Plan, the total acreage to be augmented will be another 20 million. That is the target and we have not seen the end of the third Plan yet. More than 70 per cent. of the resources required for

minor irrigation has been utilised in the first 3 years. The major projects, as I said, would add in two stages about 20 million acres. Maybe some of it may come to fruition by the beginning of the fourth Plan. If spending money is anything, we have spent Rs. 400 crores on it.

Even in regard to the question of fertilisers, apart from production of it, utilisation of it is very significant. The consumption of fertilisers at the beginning of the first Plan in nitrogenous content was about 55,000 tons. It rose to 2,00,000 tons in ten years. In 1963-64, it amounts to about 450,000 tons. Part of it is no doubt imported. The story of phosphatic fertilisers is equally good.

A great deal of talk was indulged in in regard to the failure of the co-operative and community projects programme. Hon. Members will realise that the Community Development project was first started in the First Plan. We started it by selecting areas in each State and a lot of concentrated attention was given to them. So, by and large, everybody said it was successful. Then there was a demand from the surrounding areas. We undertook what was called the National Extension Service, which is not as intensive as the Community Project but which also gives some of the benefits of it. With the Third Plan, we have started Community Projects all over the country.

Undoubtedly, all of them are not doing well, equally well. Sir, if I may again use a personal pronoun, I went to my constituency some time earlier this year. My constituency has got 13 community development blocks, which we call panchayat unions. One was exceedingly good, 5 or 6 were medium and the others were poor. We cannot say it is a failure because half of it is tolerable. If the other half is not pulling up, it is due to the fact that local leadership was wanting. In the one that was very good, we had

a leader who was there for a very long time, a moneyed man, who had spent a lot of money on the people, so much so that when he became the chairman of the panchayat union—he is no longer with us—he said “I am not going to tax the people at all because I have got enough resources”. That sort of man it is difficult to get. In the other places where we had some leadership it had functioned well. In one place there was a young man, a fresh graduate, who, because he had 20 or 25 acres of land, wanted to settle down, and he was providing some leadership, a little more activity. In some other places, the progress is not so good.

Again, I would like to say there are difficulties in the Community Projects. In those 13 projects I interviewed all the Gram Sevikas and asked them how they went about their jobs, were they being well-treated, was it possible for them to find houses when they went to villages, what their complaints were, what they thought about family planning etc. A gram sevika said some woman asked her how many children she had. Of course, it is a mistake to ask a young woman to go and preach about family planning because the elderly woman in the village will naturally retort, “How many children have you got? What do you know about it?” It is all a mistake. We should have sent along some elderly woman who could go to the villages and say “Look here, I have got three children; I do not want more; I want to do something about it” because there is nothing like a personal example.

Then there is another grim fact. When I met them, they asked me: “What is our future? We cannot be Gram Sevikas all the time. We should be trained as teachers or nurses”. I am merely highlighting these facts, because wherever you go you find people are facing difficulties. But the difficulties do not mean that the

scheme is bad. We have to look at those difficulties also. In fact, I have been talking with my colleague, the Health Minister that we should provide facilities for learning nursing in the headquarter hospitals of all the districts with stipends so that these people who want to make some living can take advantage of it and they may get married. They should be given an opportunity.

The same thing about package deal. An American scientist, who has been here in India before, in 1959, recently came back and he has been asked to look at the package deal districts. I may inform the leader of the Swatantra Party that he has toured a few districts and now he happens to be in the Circars. He has given the report that they are doing well. He says that though it made a late start,—it took more than two years to make a start—when it started functioning it was doing well. Probably, the hon. Member will be disgusted because the Congress Government has succeeded in making the package deal something real.

I am mentioning this to tell you that in the field of agriculture nobody can lay down the law; nor can I accept the advice of the hon. Member who spoke before me, that I should prevent floods prevent cyclones. I wish I could have done it in Nagapattanam, which is in my State, where we had 20 inches of rain in one day.

17.00 hrs.

Even a more omnipotent Government than the Government of Soviet Russia cannot stop rains. Floods must come necessarily. All that we can do is to give help after the floods. That is the sort of thing you ask the Planning Commission to do; you are asking them to do something which is impossible. It is not their job. It is my job. If the State Governments want to provide relief, I have got to provide relief for them and we have got

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a system of providing relief. Therefore, in the field of agriculture, we cannot even go on the basis of input and output ratio. We cannot say, we have put in so much of fertilisers, therefore the yield must be so much because we might have put in fertilisers but we might not have the pesticides. Another leading agriculturist in my State mentioned to me that he sometimes felt it was a crime to use fertilisers. I asked him why? He said, "I am well-to-do and I use fertilisers. Crops are luscious. I have pesticides. Because luscious crops attract pests, I use pesticides. But the pests are driven to the next field where the poor man has neither the fertilisers nor the pesticides and he loses his crop. It merely shows that about the problems that they have to think of in regard to agricultural production, knowledge can only be acquired by experience, not by sitting in Delhi either in this House or in the Planning Commission. So, the problem of agriculture is a thing where we have to strive hard. My hon. friend, again, knows that if we use in any field fish ganoid, we have got to wait for three years for it to yield results, and if in the meantime a monsoon comes and blows it away, the whole thing is washed away. I can also provide refinements as to what they should do. In fact, in States like the southern States, irrigation is stabilised by tanks, not directly by rivers in all cases, like Godavari or Krishna or even like Cauvery. Most of the irrigation is stabilised by means of tanks. What has happened is these tanks have got silted up, some of them silted upto 6 or 7 ft. and most of these tanks get filled up once in three years. That is the average cycle of rainfall floods in that area. It has happened that one part of it which we have not looked to all along is desilting these tanks. It is an enormous job. Once we do it to stabilise agriculture, I am sure production in the area will be great. It happened in one district in South India in Tirunelveli where we

had a dam mainly for the purpose of stabilising agriculture and the lands which were not yielding anything for ten years have now started yielding tremendously. So, the refinements in regard to what you could do in the agricultural programme are many. They have to be thought of at the spot. State Governments have to do it. My hon. friend, I think, Mr. Morarka, suggested that the Chief Ministers should take up Agriculture. Maybe, we have also said that here. I join issue with him. If the Chief Ministers take up Agriculture, nothing could be done because the Chief Minister has got to do so many other things. Agriculture must be taken up by somebody else who gives it an undivided attention.

Shri Morarka: What I said was that the hon. Prime Minister had suggested this. In spite of that suggestion, nobody has taken to it.

Shri Ranga: Quite right.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point is this. It is a question of giving attention by more than one Minister perhaps. Even in the Planning Commission, I have been urging my friends that we should devote more attention to agriculture, more attention to taking to the fields the results of research. Probably, more agricultural commissioners will go and direct the operations. The methods that are suggested are all good. They will be tried. There are other methods as well. The only thing that we have to recognise is that so far as agriculture is concerned, the Planning Commission do not go and sow; they do not take out seedlings and plant them; they do not weed them out, nor do they find the water. It has got to be done in various places.

Then, comes this question of land legislation. On land legislation, we have two extreme views. I do not

know what the Communists think. I do not know if they really think that the holdings should be economic. I know at one time in 1952, some Communist leaders in my State went on giving documents to various people saying, you can take this land. Ultimately, when the man went to claim the land, the landlord beat him.

And they found the next time that this kind of thing was of no use, and so, they voted for the Congress. So, I do not know what they have in mind.

Shri Nambiar: On no occasion did the communist leaders in that State issue documents like that. I dispute this claim.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend may continue to dispute it. On the other side, my hon. friend who represents the kisans is here, and I do not know what he wants. Why is he against land legislation? Here is one set of people saying that land legislation or land reform has not been implemented properly, adequately and satisfactorily, and another set of people say, 'We do not want it at all; we want no legis'ation', and yet my hon. friend is a kisan leader. I do not know the definition of kisans. I must probably borrow **Shri M. R. Masani's** dictionary.

The real point about land legislation is this. This is a huge country. We have not had a MacArthur as in Japan who merely said, or who laid a *hukum*, that seven acres was about all that a person could have. He made a distinction in regard to the northern part of Japan, namely Hokaido, where he allowed 15 acres, and the writ ran. Here, we are a democratic country, and our writ cannot run except by persuasion and by legislation. Assuredly, there are a lot of shortcomings in land legis'ation. It is equally true that landlords have beaten us in the game, but they cannot beat us for all time. This is where I join issue with my hon. friends here. As I say, these

capitalists have hoarded money, concentrated power in their hands, and they have got more reserves and more dividends, and these people are not going to keep their land for a long time. The *benamidars* will have to disappear some time. It may be that legislation was not right. It may be that the example of Mr. Nayak who was the adviser in Bombay in 1939, who just started with putting a ceiling on fresh acquisitions in 1939 was right, and, Bombay was able to effect land reform better than any other State because of the thoughtfulness of that adviser in 1939. But the process is difficult. That does not mean that the basic objective and the steps that are being taken are wrong. Ultimately, hon. Members have got a root in the soil. They are not people who are orphans. They have all got constituencies; they have got States. It is to the States that they should go and say this and that, and say this or that must be done. I am sure that hon. Members have a lot of influence in their States. Therefore, this plea of land reform, better land legislation and better implementation of legislation is something in which they should co-operate with us, and they must go and bring it home to the State Governments rather than make it a function of the Planning Commission here; who have neither legislation nor have they anything to do with the ownership of land. All that they do is to say, this is a better thing to do, the tiller must be the owner, and he must have an economic holding.

But, nevertheless, we are going on with our task. We shall not leave it. It may be that our production has been very good in relation to what it was in the past, and the key to production in the agricultural field, or part of it at any rate, is power. Again, I am very proud to say that I belong to a State which has maximised the use of electric power for purposes of agriculture. The Madras State has got the largest amount of power which is being used for pur-

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poses of irrigation. May I say that in 1947, when the British were here, we had probably 1100 villages with electricity in Madras. Now, we have more than 11,000, and we propose to reach 18,000 by the end of the Third Plan. If one State can do it, I think other States must also be doing it. I do not think that there is anything to be ashamed of. I am rather proud of the power achievements made by the Government of India and the State Governments and the Planning Commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Rajasthan target is 500 out of 17,000 by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If my hon. friend would permit me to say so, part of the mistake is his own. What about his powerful voice which he raises here?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They had been asking for funds for transmission lines etc. and they have not been getting it. I have been arguing with the Minister of Irrigation and Power a hundred and one times. As against the target of 1000 villages in Madras every year, the Rajasthan target is 500 villages by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I agree with the hon. Member that it is extremely unsatisfactory. It should be looked into. The only trouble about it is that the Rajasthan Canal might suffer unless it is taken up as a Central project.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes, it must be.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That will be the difficulty. As far as the Bhakra dam is concerned, it has consumed Rs. 205 crores, out of which the bulk of the contribution has come from the Centre. The Centre, unfortunately—both the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister—happens to be like a mother with 16

children. Milk cannot be refused to any child. You have to give a teaspoon at least to each.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Yet there be family planning there.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I appreciate the hon. Member's joke. I believe he is a journalist, but he sometimes misses the mark, as journalists often do.

This problem of central resources is a problem I am up against. The problem, in all its intensity, in all its grimness, is this, that we have to ration out our resources. Shri Masani asked: 'What have you done? You only put taxes. You allow prices to go up'. But without taxes, can this be done? Can I meet the claim of my hon. friend from Rajasthan? I think taken all in all, the question of power production is something which we need not be ashamed of.

In regard to coal, I can tell you the same thing. In regard to railways, the position is extremely good. Today they are carrying 175 million tons, and fortunately or unfortunately,—I hope my hon. colleague will not take it amiss—we find that there are about 2,400 wagons surplus. But that does not mean that we should stop it. We should produce more wagons, we should improve the efficiency of the railways, we should increase the turn-round of wagons. So I would much rather have 50,000 wagons surplus than be in the position we were in June last year when we could not carry enough coal. If it costs money, we will pay it. If it means more money, we will find it.

In June last year, my chief gave me the task of looking into coal movements, power, transportation and a few other things. I do not say I have achieved anything. I have not done anything myself. All that I did was to bring the people together. That was all I was able to do. The result is that today coal is not in short sup-

ply—on the other hand, coal is piling at the pitheads. Railway wagons are not in short supply—we have got 2,400 surplus. Railway movement is going up. As regards power programmes, today States are vying with one another in wanting more money for such programmes. We have often placed orders for utilisation of credit, of credits which we have got so far for the first three years of the Plan. We have allocated 79 per cent; utilisation is of the order of 55-56 per cent. Orders are being placed and goods will come. In the case of power, every bit of money that is available for use in power has been utilised. I do not say I have done it. The Planning Commission has done it; the Ministries in the Government have done it; the States have done it; everybody has done it, together. When we can do it in the case of power, we can do it in the case of railway movements, we can do it in the case of production of coal. You can ask: 'why did you not do it somewhere else? Maybe there are gaps.

We have been told about industries. Of course, there has been slowing down of industries. The causes for this may be many. I acknowledge that there has been some excessive licensing without finding out whether the parties could utilise the licences. There has probably been in some cases an inadequate appreciation of the raw materials needed for industries. All these are there. I do not say they are not there.

That is why I have been saying for the last three or four months that the economy must move. Let us all move. When we find afterwards who has been eating more in the process, we will cut down his rations, later on. But let us move.

Therefore, the effort of this august body, of every Member here, is to see that we move. It was said that this was not a national plan. Maybe those people do not belong to this nation; they are not Indians; they are aliens who have been by mistake

returned to this House. Is that so?—I cannot find any other explanation. This is a plan to benefit every human being in this country. If anybody says in this House that this is not a national plan, I should humbly suggest that he is probably a refugee from somewhere else.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): No refugee.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend disclaims responsibility!

Another field where we can be very justifiably proud is education. In every field, whether it be in primary education or in the middle grade or high school education, we have hit the target, exceeded the target. We are bound to exceed the target by the end of the Plan. I think we can be very proud of it. It is some achievement really. Can you deny that the Planning Commission has helped towards this end? Can you deny that the States have co-operated assiduously towards this end? Is it not something that you should take into account when you condemn these people out of hand?

I will tell you the defects in the Plan myself. We have not been able to get enough technical people to man our industries. One of the major defects in the public sector projects today is that we lack managers, we lack technical people, merely because we are going fast. The problem of training has got to be more or less adjusted to the pace of our industrialisation. It can never be suitably adjusted because I believe that in this, as in every other thing, the supply is short of the demand. We are aiming at this Plan to see that the supply curve is higher than the demand curve, as in the case of railway wagons. Then, there can be no question of price control, then there can be no question of high prices. The basic factor that is operating today in the field of high prices is the fact that supplies are short of the demand

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That is a fact which is also true in the case of technical personnel. We want more engines, we want more foremen, we want skilled artisans we want doctors, we want nurses. If I had the doctors and nurses today, I could have come out probably, even within the short period of time that I have been Finance Minister, with a bigger scheme of health benefits. It is not the money that will go into these health schemes that frightens me, it is the absence of the medical men, of nurses. So, the hindrance to our development happens to be shortage of personnel; also with regard to higher personnel like administrators.

Shri Bade: Then why is there still unemployment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am coming to it.

So many harsh things are said about these administrators. One man taking a job in the private sector does not mean that hundreds of thousands of administrators are not functioning. Young boys from the IAS work from morning 6 to night 8 O'Clock anxious to see that the Plan succeeds, they are so much interwoven with the Plan, with the development of this country. People here, when they speak of administrators, must have a heart. What about these people who are doing so much work? Do you mean to say that they are doing the work for the Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 they are getting? Most of them get as much as we get as Members here. They have got a sense of duty. We want more of them. There is a shortage of managers of the public sector projects even for the implementation of the Plan.

May I say, in short, that if we have not been able to make the rapid progress that we envisaged in certain fields, which cover a wide area like agriculture, production of substitute foods, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy farming, poultry keep-

ing and various other things, it is because we have not been able to raise the personnel for that purpose. The failure today is due to the failure of the apparatus to be able to handle it, because in size it has grown. An hon. friend here once asked me: you do not want the middle grade people, you want a top-heavy administration? We want administrators who work by themselves, not through clerks. The dimensions of the Plan have been doubling every time, and the Fourth Plan is something which is going to be much bigger. If this is the type of treatment that we get, what are we to do in regard to the Fourth Plan? I have been making attempts to pose certain problems of the Fourth Plan which I thought I might submit to my colleagues later on: How to balance things? Are we to look into the concentration of power and prevent it and in the process prevent growth? Shall we look to the distribution of wealth and not produce any wealth; shall we only see that wealth is not badly distributed? Shall we produce only consumer goods so that people may get them, and neglect the basic industries? These are some of the various alternatives before us in regard to the consideration of the Fourth Plan. Believe me, Government is considering the Fourth Plan when we are still 2½ years away from it.

I would like to wind up. I have taken more than an hour though I had not intended to do so. Maybe, I have not grasped the significance of all the comments and criticisms made by hon. friends opposite but I have tried to meet the criticism of people who are present. It is wrong to go on saying and quoting from some book as my hon. friend, who is not here, did while he waxed eloquent and said that even in the year 1999 we should still have about 10 or 15 per cent. of the people starving. It may be they are starving; population might spread or it may be that for some other reasons people may be made to starve. But that is not our intention.

Somebody said that in ten years we can make a spectacular advance. It is our hope that within ten years we shall cross the barrier which in economic jargon they say is the take-off stage. I thought in 1956 we reached the take-off stage in industry; but it does not seem to be a fact. But certainly, by the end of the Fourth Plan, we would have we will be able to say that no person who is decrepit, no person who is a destitute will be allowed to starve and no person shall remain uneducated. My hon. friend spoke about employment. Does he consider it in isolation? If I deny education today, there will be no unemployment because people will be prepared to do earth work which they will not do when educated. Does the hon. Member realise that unemployment is man-made today, not because of vested interests of tycoons but because of the addition every year of millions to the school-leavers. Unless we multiply industries and adopt various other methods to employ them, that will grow. The problem of tackling unemployment, not only current but also the potential one, is not going to be easy. So, let everybody produce something; let everyone give some employment. That is the policy we follow. If they do mischief with accumulated wealth, if they do things to the detriment of the welfare of the people, we have powers and we can look after that, provided hon. Members co-operate with me.

Shri Tyagi: Taxation measures?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not only taxation, even punitive measures for preventing abuse of concentrated wealth.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Ask for these powers and we shall give gladly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid that I have been sometimes refused those powers. But that is not the main requirement; that is something which we can manage. We are elected by adult suffrage and each one of

us has probably some lakhs of voters behind him. Do you mean to say that we are afraid of people who have got a few crores of rupees in their hands? Let them produce more. That can be syphoned off or even channelled for, better purposes. You may call this planning good, bad or indifferent. But it is something that has come to stay. It is a tiger. If you get off the tiger you will be eaten up. The hon. Member there said: you will have to face a revolution and all that. So long as you go on riding the tiger, so long as the plan goes on, people will be content because they see the evidence of the results of the Plan, but if we follow the advice from the right or from the left or from the hesitant centre, we are done for. We do not propose to disembark from the tiger at all. We will ride the tiger, and, I should say, we shall reach our goal, God willing.

17.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

LOCK-OUT IN LILLUAH WORKSHOP OF EASTERN RAILWAY

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will go on till 6 O'clock today.

Shri Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): As per the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Railways, the lock-out has been going on since 25th November. I would like to know whether any efforts have been made to lift the lock-out and enable the worker to resume work so that production may not be hampered.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): The administration is in continuous touch with the people there who seem to represent the union. Unfortunately, there is no one

[Shri Dasappa]

who is coming forward with some sense of responsibility to deal with the administration. That has been our great difficulty.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): This is a long statement and a stereo-type one which has been given as in all cases where any labour dispute arises. However, may I know whether the hon. Minister can give us an assurance positively that there will be no victimisation and that the lock-out will be lifted and the work resumed with all the workers who were working just prior to the day on which the lock-out was declared, and may I also know whether the dispute regarding the working hours which have been raised from 42 to 48 will be sympathetically considered?

Shri Dasappa: I think my hon. friend there is an experienced labour leader. It would be impossible to give an assurance with regard to a hypothetical offer. I would be glad to consider it most sympathetically in case any person responsible there offers any such thing as this. Pending that, I am afraid it would not be in public interest to answer any of these hypothetical questions.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I am sure that the Government also now knows that some gentlemen who thought that they represent the workers really do not represent their real feelings. May I know why the Government is not taking steps directly to approach the workers, to meet them and talk to them and then settle the issues with them, because the Government knows that they cannot do anything with the so-called representatives who really collaborated with the authorities there?

Shri Dasappa: I am glad to state that continuous efforts were made during those days commencing from the 25th on which day they had to declare an unpaid holiday and the

other mishap occurred. On the 26th, 27th, 28th and even up to Saturday, the 30th, they made every effort, they gave them every chance, they issued notices as to what would be the implications of a strike of this nature, and I am sorry to say that none of them tried to co-operate with the management.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know what steps have been taken or are being taken by the hon. Railway Minister to see that a no-victimisation assurance is given, and whether the demand which has been put forward by the workers will be considered sympathetically, and that later on a declaration is made that no worker will be victimised and the lock-out should be lifted? What is the apparatus, when no worker is coming forward? After all, production cannot suffer indefinitely.

Shri Dasappa: The hon. Member knows very well that it is not the policy of the Railways to victimise anybody. It is only in cases where they may have resorted to violence or misconduct or things of that nature that a certain amount of discipline has got to be maintained. I am sure my hon. friend will also co-operate in this respect and see that where normal constitutional means are not resorted to there should be some amount of discipline. Subject to that over-riding consideration, I am prepared, as I have already said, to deal with the question as sympathetically as possible.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): In view of the fact that this Lilluah workshop had been working only 42½ hours a week prior to the emergency, unlike any other railway workshop in India, may I know whether the Government would consider the question of paying for these 5½ hours a week in addition, which will go a long way towards easing the situation, along

with the assurance that the Minister has now given that there will be no victimisation?

Shri Dasappa: I think this question has been already discussed with him and he has been told that there was an honourable agreement on the part of these labourers that they would work for 48 hours without demanding anything during the emergency at any rate. There are a number of workshops in the railways where prior to this agreement, the hours of work were less than 48. Therefore, reopening the question like this with regard to one workshop would lead to a terrible complication and I do not think my hon. friend would be justified in trying to make Lilluah an exception to the general rule.

Shri Namblar: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; you have put a question and you have got the answer. Shri Daji. He is not here. No more questions.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): It is in my constituency. I know all the details of what has happened there. May I put a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot. He is not a signatory.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I was dealing with the situation; that is why I could not put my signature. In the past, such opportunities have been given to ask questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he kindly sit down? I cannot make an exception.

17.32 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—Contd.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, at this fag end of the fourth day of the debate on the mid-term appraisal report, I am afraid I will cover some of the points already covered by many of the speakers today. After hearing so many speakers, particularly our

Finance Minister, I am sorry that I have to traverse some of the ground which has already been covered. But there is no way out and I hope you will excuse me for that.

I am also not one of those who want to say that the Planning Commission has done nothing and that the Plan should be scrapped. It was amply explained by our hon. Finance Minister and some hon. Members that it is actually a national plan. Is it not a fact this Plan was discussed threadbare by this House and after that this House gave the green signal to the Government to go ahead with it?

Shri Yashpal Singh: There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let some hon. Members have the opportunity to speak.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is a national Plan and it is our Plan, whatever may be the vices and virtues in this Plan. The report has given us a chance to suggest as to how to improve things. Our criticism should be such that we offer some suggestions by which the plan can be implemented successfully and the Plan targets may be achieved. So, our criticism should be constructive. It does not mean that we should be hiding the deficiencies and the deficits that the Plan has suffered from. They should be discussed and they should be remedied.

I am sorry, I will have to refer again to some of the shortfalls of this Plan, which have already been mentioned by a few of my hon. friends. It is true that while our population is fast increasing the expansion of the economy is slowing down. After thirteen years of planning, mass poverty has still persisted in this country, and it is in the same state as it was in the beginning. The rate of growth of national income has not been commensurate with our needs and objectives; it has fallen short of our expectation by over 50 per cent. The per capita income according to 1948-49 prices in 1960-61

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

was Rs. 293.4 as against Rs. 292.7 of 1960-61. So, there is a decline in per capita income also.

Agricultural production has also declined, which had to be made up by import of foodgrains. The import of foodgrains was 3.58 million tons in 1962 as against 3.44 million tons in 1961. Being an agricultural country, it is very unfortunate that up till now we have not been able to become self-contained even in our food production. During the last 11 years the imports of foodgrains alone cost this country over Rs. 1,400 crores. The average rate of increase in production in 1961 was only 7 per cent, as compared to 10 to 11 per cent during the last two years of the second Plan. The production of agriculture-based industries has also declined. The production of sugar has declined as a result of the cut imposed by Government with a view to securing balance between supply and demand.

The total foreign aid available in the Third Plan up to December 1962 was of the order of Rs. 2,196 crores.

Shri Baid: Are you speaking to the empty benches?

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is almost like that.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सेशन में यह तय हुआ था कि अगर पांच बजे के बाद कोरम न हो, तो हाउस उठ सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Let the hon. Member continue his speech tomorrow.

श्री प० सा० बाबूयाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल बोलने के लिए मेरा नाम लिख लीजिये।

श्री कछवाय : मेरा नाम भी लिख लीजिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मेरा नाम भी लिख लीजिये।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the twenty-second report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 11th December, 1963/Agrahayana 20, 1885 (Saka).

[Tuesday, December 19, 1963/Agrahayana 19, 1885 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

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QUESTIONS

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477	Preservation of milk	3830-32
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479	Preparation of Ghee from spoiled butter	3840-45
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488	Mangalore Port	3858
489	School for tribal ori- entation, Ranchi	3858-59
490	Agricultural production	3859-60
491	Popularisation of in- secticides	3860
492	Restrictions on move- ment of Gur	3860
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497	Navigation in Dhule- swari river	3864
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1342	Cooperative Farming Advisory Board	3869
1343	Allotment of quarters to Railway staff	3869-70
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1358	Scheme to check breeding of rats	3877-78
1359	Zila Parishads	3878-79
1360	Cultivation of Bajra	3879-80
1361	Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan	3880-81
1362	Seed Saturation Scheme	3881-82
1363	Literature on Chinese aggression	3882
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1387	Chupra Kacheri station	3897
1388	Telegraph and telephone service in Almora and Pithoragarh	3897-98
1389	Development of horticulture	3898
1390	Purchases by Posts and telegraphs	3898-99
1391	Teleprinter operators	3899
1392	Survey by Forest Research Institute	3899-3900
1393	World Bank loan for telephone plant	3900
1394	Rice production	3900-01
1395	Travel concessions to foreign students	3901-02
1396	Development of fisheries	3902
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1399	Rice and paddy trade with Nepal	3904
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1401	Casual workers	3904-05
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1404	Railway Time Table	3906-07
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1407	Tele equipment manufacturing plant	3909
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1409	P. & T. Employees in Punjab	3910
1410	Financial assistance to Punjab	3910-11
1411	Averted Railway accident	3911
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1413	Bridges over Narmada river	3912
1414	Development of dairy industry	3913
1415	Rice supplied to Bastar district	3913-14
1416	Houses for P. & T. employees	3914
1417	Meeting of experts on agricultural projections	3914-15
1418	Quotas of Gur for States	3915
1419	Fokker Friendship Service	3916
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1421	Mangalore Port	3917
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1423	Fish and fish-oil industry	3918
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1434	Price of sugar	3925
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1437	Import of power tillers	3926-27
1438	Over-time allowance to employees of Delhi Milk Scheme	3927-28
1439	Salaries of Delhi Milk Scheme employees	3928
1440	Delhi Milk Scheme	3929-30
1441	Railway Stations in Agra	3930
1442	Railway halt at Ithithanam	3931
1443	Darbhanga-Jainagar Railway line	3931-32
1444	Sakri Junction	3932
1445	Station between Gadarwara and Bohani	3932
1446	Night-duty allowance to Station Masters	3932-34

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 3934 & 4078-81

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the lock-out in Lilluah workshop of Eastern Railway and non-payment of wages to the workmen.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN 3935-4078 & 4081-84

Discussion on the Motion re: Report on Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan moved by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat on the 5th December, 1963, continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—PRESENTED 4084

Twenty-second Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1963/AGRAHAYANA 20, 1885(Saka)—

Further discussion on the the Report of Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan.